The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Is Harold McClure a presidential possibility?

Judge Krebs, of Clearfield, has decided that the office of assistant assessor has no legal existence.

Ohio is now agitated over the senatorial question. John Sherman thinks he should be re-elected and gabby Foreaker thinks he should have it.

Don't feel uneasy about the wood and coal running out, and putting a stop to warm meals. Electricity is going to take the place of these in proper time, with greater comfort and economy.

Senator Quay says he feels vindicated by the result of the election in this state. It is also a vindication of Livsey, Marsh and the rest, and they can now return from their flight to foreign lands.

Judge Bucher was defeated by 464 in a district that gave the Republicans 1506 majority. There is nothing in this that the Judge need feel ashamed of—altho' the district should be ashamed for not re-electing Judge Bucher.

No other issue should come up in the battle of 1892 but the tariff. That question is paramount and should be settled. Let the people have the opportunity to study it alone and understand it thoroughly and vote their convictions in Nov. '92.

A base ball catcher has become a county Judge in Pennsylvania. He must have been a good judge of balls in his earliest profession.

The above item is from the New York *Press*, a Republican organ. It is true and has reference to Harold McClure, elected over Judge Bucher.

The last spike has just been driven on a road—the Seattle & Montana—which gives the Puget sound country connection with the east by way of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is not very long since the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad into the unbroken wilderness where the flourishing cities of Puget sound to-day stand, was heralded with acclamations along the North Pacific coast, and this will prove itself a formidable rival.

At the late election in Dauphin county on the demand of the 1,500 negro votes that make that county Republican, the party nominated Dr. Jones, a thoroughly reputable and unusually intelligent man, for the office of coroner. It was assumed on all sides that he would be elected but when the returns came in it was discovered that while the Republican party had nearly 2,500 majority in the county Dr. Jones was beaten in a square fight by Frank Hoy, Democrat. The Republicans deliberately defeated the doctor because he is a negro and of course the colored brethren at Harrisburg are mad.

If there is anything one should guard against, it is to be a breeder of strife in a community, that baneful curse to the peace and happiness of society. Saying spiteful things, by indirection slandering another, misinterpreting motives out of a disposition to do another injury—how often is it seen that these vices, bred of jealousy, do the work of the evil one in destroying love and esteem and planting strife where peace and harmony would naturally dwell. Often it is known that those who would figure as leaders in society, instead of being models for good in their actions and conversation, are the very curse of the society and community which they might adorn. Reader, guard against these vices,

A novel issue was introduced in a Kansas judicial election last week which resulted in the righteous defeat of Judge Nicholson, the Alliance candidate for district judge. Four years ago this judge railroaded a couple of strolling boys to the penitentiary for 13 years each on a charge of stealing clothing. The boys had a good defense—were innocent as it turned out—but were hurried to trial without counsel and no chance to communicate with their friends. In desperation they entered a plea of guilty. In violation of the usual course, they were immediately sentenced. After addressing the boys in most bitter language Judge Nicholson sentenced them to be confined in the penitentiary at hard labor for the term of thirteen years. They reached the penitentiary April 10 1887. After having served over four years the prisoners convinced the sheriff that they had no connection with the burglary, and, in fact, had not heard of it until arrested for the crime. Their pardon is to follow. The facts coming out caused the defeat of the brutal judge for re-election.

Enormous Sums for Roads.

The *Pittsburg Dispatch*, which has given a great deal of attention to the subject, makes the statement that something over $5,000,000 has been spent in Pennsylvania this year in the repair of roads. This is an increase of $1,000,000 over the amount expended last year, and there is really not hing to show for it.

It would be difficult to accept these enormous figures were it not for the fact that our contemporary gives the figures by counties in more than one-half the State, and these fully sustain its general calculation. This amount is not all paid in cash, but the tax is assessed in different sums in the several townships of a county, and only what is not worked out by the property owner is paid in money. The work is generally done very carelessly, without adequate supervision, and the roads are very soon in about as bad condition as if nothing had been done with them.

Larger sums are paid or worked out in road taxes in many of the counties than are raised for the support of the public schools. It is plain, however, that no matter how large the expenditure, it will accomplish no permanent good until there is a very radical change in the present system. Five millions of dollars is not a large sum to spend in a year on roads of a large State like Pennsylvania, but it is an enormous sum to be wasted, as it generally is now. It is not pretended that the roads of the State in general show any improvement over a year ago, in spite of what has been done.

It is useless to go in this way. The present want of foundation for most of the country roads makes expensive and frequent repairing necessary. Once made right they would require less attention, and would be kept in exellent repair at comparatively small cost. Experience has shown that this is not to be done successfully by the present irresponsible township system and the method of working out the tax. It would richly repay the farmer to pay his road tax in cash, and let the money be used under competent direction. He would then realize something for it, which he rarely does now.

This is a problem which cannot be too soon solved, and some general system adopted which will prove to the advantage of all. There are few things likely to benefit the farmer more than good roads. It would be a measure of economy to him to pay liberally in this respect if the money be spent wisely, but the present system is altogether extravagant and unprofitable. The farmer really gets nothing for his money and his work.

Better Look About Them.

From the New York Herald.

Now the contending factions in the Presbyterian Church should get together shake hands, forget the animosities of the late anti-heresy campaign and charge all together at the hosts of Satan.

Evidently the body of the Church hereabouts is opposed to continuing these debates, which tend to make worldlings laugh and sceptics sneer.

It's a sheer wate of good talent.

One sentence in the address which that remarkable young man, Dr. Van Dyke, delivered on Wednesday can be particularly commended to Presbyterians and all other church people who fall by the ears about words and doctrines.

"This great city," said Dr. Van Dyke, "wants the bread of life. Don't let us give it the stones of controversy instead."

The Indiana Supreme Court affirmed the decision in the celebrated United Brethren case, which gave the property of the denomination, valued at $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, to the faction known as the Radicals. The dispute arose over the revised confession of faith, the church dividing into two parties, the Liberals and the Radicals. The Liberals, though in the minority, demanded the church property, including the $250,000 book plant at Dayton, Ohio. The decision of the Supreme Court is that the matter was properly adjudicated in the ecclesiastical courts of the church, and that there is no need for the intervention of the civil Courts.

The inability to secure enough machines and men to operate them to thresh out the wheat of the Dakotas and Minnesota is the most decisive proof of the enormous crops that region has produced this year. The farmers are begging for machines and for help, the extra hands usually employed at this season having proved utterly inadequate. An organization has been formed in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and a loud call has been made on the unemployed threshers of Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin to go to the help of the overtaxed farmers. The railroads have offered to help, and machines, with crews to man them, will be sent at reduced rates and wherever there is a demand for them. It is not often that the farmers of the Northwest are so overwhelmed with good fortune as they are this year and have to call upon the outside world to help them realize it.

MR. HENSEL'S ADDRESS

The Attorney General Addresses the Senate on the Investigation.

Attorney General Hensel said in opening of the Senate at Harrisburg on Friday that he would not permit the learned counsel at the other table to go beyond him in emphasizing the importance and dignity of this occasion. He said again that he was there not in the exercise of any right that attached to his office, but simply as the assistant of the senate, and he had tried, he said, to keep in view that it was no part of his task to justify the course of the executive in thus convoking the senate in extraordinary session. He was not here to place a construction upon the fourth section of the constitution regarding the rights of the senate and the executive, and he contended that he had the right to reserve his opinion on that question for the executive, if he should desire it. He then briefly referred to the opening of the senate and the adoption of the rules of procedure, quoting the remarks of General Gobin and others respecting a thorough and impartial investigation in support of his assertion that the senate itself had practically decided the matter of jurisdiction at the very outset by agreeing to proceed. Only when the facts had presented themselves in all their fullness, he said, had the senate decided to hear and consider the question of jurisdiction. He here cited the case of Sheriff Rowan, of Philadelphia to show that the senate had once proceeded to an investigation looking to removal by address without thinking of its jurisdiction in the premises. He also referred to the case of Alderman Gilbride, of Scranton, whose case had been considered by the senate after serious charges had been preferred against that official. No questions of jurisdiction, he said had ever been raised in these particular instances.

He continued further, that in the case of Judge Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburg by the adoption of the report therein, the senate had unquestionably assumed jurisdiction and requsted the governor by address to remove the judge. He submitted from these precedents that it would be a work of supererogation on his part to advise the senate that it had not followed beaten paths in the cases above mentioned; but he would discuss certain phases of the question of jurisdiction.

Stripped of all redundancy, he said the argument for the respondents was that the senate had no right to be here, and if here it had no right to prosecute an inquiry, and having made the inquiry it had no right to reach a conclusion. Mr. Hensel proceeded to analyze and break down their construction and interpretation of the constitution and law. His remarks were those of a prosecuting attorney, and he made out the strongest case possible, every bit of testimony that could be pictured to the disadvantage of the accused officials being portrayed. He declared that the evidence adduced had clearly proved gross negligence and inefficiency in the administration of the two departments in question. He also took occasion to disclaim for the governor partisanship in the convening of the senate at this particular time, and tried to show that it would have been a foolish thing from a partisan standpoint for the governor to call together a senate denominated by his political opponents and the political friends of the accused officials with party advantages in view.

He took up the argument of counsel regarding the calling of the senate in a proceeding of this kind and maintained at some length that the "removal by address" was clearly executive business. He contended that the senate had power to adddress the governor for removal by address for reasonable cause.

Upon reassembling Mr. Hensel reminded the senate, that whatever action it might take, its decision could not fail to be of great importance and lasting influence in the commonwealth, and they should not permit themselves to be deluded or terrified by the protentous prophecies of the effects of establishing arbitrary executive power, for all no official could be actually removed except by the law of the land. Whatever the senate may transmit to the governor or whatever action he might take the accused official, although technically removed by the governor, might sit safely in his office and exercise all its franchises and privileges without bolt or barricade until the court of Dauphin county and the supreme court of Pennsylvania had finally said that he had deen legally and properly removed.

The attorney general had the largest audience that has listened to any speaker during the extraordinary session. His speech was very clever in many respects, and his witty sallies drew forth several rounds of applause. Lawyer Shapley, against whom most of the satire was directed, did not like it, and his face crimsoned many times in his effort to retain his self-control.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Finance and Trade.

Dullness characterized all operations this week, owing, no doubt, to farmers being busy husking corn.

An up-town boy lost a penny yesterday, which caused a panic in the money market; two other boys spent three hours in trying to find the lost coin, but failed, and have since made an assignment in favor of their wives.

Trade has been remarkably quiet for this time of the year. The only transaction of any considerable importance was between a boy from the station offering to swap an apple to a boy from the lower end of town for ten peanuts—the deal was finally brought about by the boy having the apple agreeing to take nine peanuts for the fruit.

In real estate there was scarce any movement. There was only one transaction of note during this week which was an actual transfer; one of the school teachers sent a Church street lad home to have the dirt washed from his face.

In the grain and produce market there has been a feeling of uneasiness. A fall out within the last twenty-four hours between two gossiping females has led many to believe that war would result, hence grain and produce are held up for higher prices; the present activity in Uncle Sam's navy yards is supposed to have been caused by the female unpleasantness—if there is an outbreak it will be a naval battle with hot-water kettles.

We have reliable data that things ahead are hopeful and trade and money matters will brighten up by the holidays, for a caller at this office yesterday, assured us that in two weeks he was promised his cash for 1¼ days husking corn, when he would then subscribe for the CENTRE REPORTER and pay three months in advance. These funds will be immediately applied towards paying our outstanding "williams" and aid materially in relieving the stringency of the money market. If otheas will come and subscribe for the REPORTER, paying in advance, good times are bound to follow.

The Result.

Iowa elects a Democratic Governor, Boies, by 9000, and the balance of the Democratic ticket by 3000.

New York went Democratic by 48,000.

Penn'a went Republican by 58,000.

In Massachusetts, Russel, Democrat, is re-elected by 12000.

Ohio elected McKinley Governor by 12000.

Maryland, New Jersey and Virginia, all went largely Democratic.

Kansas and Illinois show heavy Democratic gains.

The Bosses' Ticket for '94.

Quay the boss of the state of Pennsylvania and Magee, the boss of the state of Allegheny, have come together and fixed the slate for '94, thus:

Governor—E. A. Montooth, Allegheny.

Lieutenant Governor—Thomas V. Cooper, Delaware.

Secretary of the Commonwealth—Frank J. Reeder, Northampton.

Adjutant General—Daniel H. Hastings, Centre.

For United States Senator in 1893—M. S. Quay, Beaver.

This would leave our Dan where we always contended the bosses wanted him—out in the cold.

And now Secretary Rush, of the agricultural department, comes to the rescue of the McKinley bill by stating, in his report, that the decrease in agricultural importations is due to the new law. Every school boy knows that the United States, with its millions of bushels of grain in excess of its needs, does not require any foreign agricultural products. To import these products would be "to carry coal to Newcastle." Secretary Rush is a partisan, however, and like all partisans his ideas of truth and honesty are obscured by demagoguery.

Harold Frederick, the New York *Times* correspondent in London, telegraphs his paper as follows: Winter began in Russia on Thursday with the first sharp frost. Living men cannot remember any other year in which this simple announcement meant what it does now. There are literally millions of human beings, at the farthest within a six day's journey of London, to whom this frost comes as a sentence of death by starvation. Although the censors have forbidden the Russian papers to discuss the famine, the Novosti ventures the declaration that 20,000,000 creatures are already without food, and that a sum four times greater than the recent loan extracted from France is needed to keep them alive.

It is rumored that a grand son of Dom Pedro is on his way from Portugal to Rio Janeiro, to become Emperor of Brazil. The late Emperor, Dom Pedro, is quite feeble in his exile.

There is no great danger yet of a war between the United States and Chili.

TRIAL LIST.

Second Week—Commencing Monday, Nov. 30th. 1891.

Exr's. of Mary Royer, dec'd. vs. Henry Royer, et all.

Wm Scholl vs. M. M. Musser.

Hiram E. Johnston vs. Jennie Johnston.

John Ligget vs. Lehigh Valley Coal Co.

Cunningham & Co. vs. N. M. Leathers.

Bird Coal & Iron Co. vs. Birwind White Coal Mining Co.

D. W. Herring vs. A. M. Hoover and wife, et al.

Frank P. Blair vs. Carneigie Bros. & Co.,

James McNitt vs. James Lingle's Admr's.

John L. McNitt vs. James Lingle's Admr's.

J. and J. McNitt vs. James Lingle's Admr's.

George Rinestone vs. Millheim Turnpike Co.

Grenoble Store Co. vs. Continental Ins. Co.

Amos Garbrick vs. Bellefont Furnace Co. et al.

Agnes Shoemaker vs. Philipsburg School District.

Assignee of R. H. Powell & Co, et al vs. assignee of W. J. Jackson et al.

Ex'r. of M. Woodring dec'd. vs. J. L. Spangler and H. Montgomery.

William Auman vs. J. D. Decker.

E. J. Walker vs. James Shiker.

W. F. Reynolds vs. Grenoble Store Co.

W. M. Cronister vs. D. J. Meyer.

Isabella Lohr vs. Boro of Philipsburg.

Mattie E. Holt vs. Robert Cook, Jr.

J. H. Pierce, et ux vs. Adam Moyer Jr.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. Patrick Ward, Sr., et al.

John L. Kreamer vs. Ellen Bowersox.

Leslie Markle Admr's vs. Joseph Markle.

C. C. Lance & Co. vs. Wm. R. Miller estate.

George Watson vs. Henry Spanogle.

Lyda Keller vs. Jacob K. Runkle Admr's.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hestitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits J. D. Murray's Druggist.

Grange Meeting.

Centre County Pomono Grange will meet in the hall of Progress Grange at Centre Hall on Friday, Nov. 27th 1891, at 10 a. m. sharp. Election of officers for '92 and '93 will be held. Report of Picnic committee and other important business will be transacted.

JAS. C. GILLILAND,
Secretary.

Hunting Rules.

When you go hunting throw your gun carelessly over a fence. Put your foot on the hammer while you blow in the barrel. Use your gun as a cane—barrel towards the head—when disgusted with your bad luck, and if carried out to the letter you don't get a free pass to the glory land, then we miss our predictions.

Death of Rachael Hoy.

Mrs Rachael Hoy, wife of Benjamin Hoy, of near Lemont, died on Friday morning; October 30th, at 4th o'clock. Mrs. Hoy was the mother of eight children and was aged about 43 years. The cause of her death was typhoid fever which she contracted while waiting upon her daugher, Mrs. Herman Baird, of Franklinville, who died several weeks ago.

Resigned His Pastorate.

Rev. C. V. B. Aurand, who was pastor of the Spring Mills charge of the Evangelical church, has resigned his charge and gone to Allentown, Pa., where he has accepted a pastorate of a Bowmanite congregation, as we are informed.

Fire Near Bellefonte.

On Sunday night the dwelling house occupied by George Rider, in Coleville, near Bellelonte, was discovered on fire, and totally destroyed by the flames before assistance arrived. Part of the furniture was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Too Much Fun Makes Sad.

Some thirty boys, in Huntingdon, were arrested for having too much Hallowe'en fun. Fifteen paid their fine, while the balance spent one night in the lock up. Twenty more are to be arrested.

A late sensation in Washington is artificial eggs. An old sensation in Washington is a big nest of bad eggs.

A Popular Commissioner.

The Bellefonte correspondent to the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* has this to say of one of Penns Valley's young men: One of the competent officers of Centre county is County Commissioner James Strohm, who is also one of the reliable and popular young leaders of the Republican party here. Mr. Strohm was born on a farm near Centre Hill, this county, September 8th, 1854, and like all other farmers' boys did chores on the farm during the summer months and attended the district school during the winter. All of his education was received in the common schools and Professor Walp's Academy. He entered the profession of school teaching, and later on became a farmer which he now is. His terms of school teaching embraced seventeen years. Mr. Strohm was appointed clerk to the County Commissioners in March, 1889, and so acceptably filled that position that the Republicans nominated him for County Commissioner in 1890, and the people elected him by a majority of 349 votes. He is in the prime of life and whilst he is an active member of his party he never neglects his moral duties, consequently he leads a practical Christian life, having for many years been a member of the M. E. church. As a school teacher he stands in the front rank of the profession, the same as he does in citizenship.

Centre Hall Does Not Get the Banner,

The $50 banner offered by County Chairman L. A. Schaeffer to the district polling the largest Democratic vote, is not to be awarded to the Centre Hall Democracy as stated in our issue of last week, but to the Democrats of the Eastern precinct of College township. The awarding of the banner was to be made on the percentage of the vote cast taking the vote for Barclay in 1890 as a basis. The Eastern precinct of College had 100 per cent., while Centre Hall has only about 90, so College gets the banner. Had every district in the county got out the vote as these did, the result would have been far different. Centre Hall however comes in second best and was within one of getting the banner.

The Vote Not Near Out.

The Democrats of this county have 1,648 less votes this year than last year, while the Republicans had only 826 votes less than last year. Hence we have in the county 2,574 voters who stayed away from the polls. This can be attributed to the absence from the ticket of any local candidates, and the busy season for the farmers, it being in the midst of corn husking and fine weather and many stayed away from the polls on this account, and preferred husking corn to voting. It was an off year in the county.

Preparing for Accidents.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has had placed on every locomotive on its road a neat little tin box, containing a piece of linen, a rubber compress, a package of absorbent cotten, six rolls of bandages and a pyramid containing pins, articles for use in case of accident. There are plain directions on every box how to use these articles before a surgeon arrives. Every depot is also supplied with these articles.

Death of Miss Sadie Jamison.

Miss Sadie Jamison, daughter of Mr. Thomas Jamison, of Spring Mills, died on Monday of this week. She had been an invalid for over a year and had gone to Philadelphia to a hospital to have an operation performed, which resulted in her death. Her remains were brought to the home of her uncle at Bellefonte and the funeral services were held at that place. The body was interred in the cemetery at Georges Valley on Wednesday.

Marriage Licenses.

Following is the list of marriage licenses issued during the past week from the register's office Bellefonte:

Harry Turner and Mamie Wagoner, both of Chester Hill.

Samuel Gingrich and Lizzie A. Houtz, both of Oak Hall.

S. F. Diehl, of Marion twp., and Jennie S. Randall.

J. S. Knisely and Carrie C. Wion, both of Bellefonte.

Geo. R. Hartshorn, of Gearhartville, and Annie Pilkington, of Osceola.

John Reiterbach, of Mifflinburg, and Mrs. Susan Holderman, of Linden Hall.

Charles W. Slack, of Potters Mills, and Margaret L. Boal, of Centre Hall.

No Jurisdiction.

In the plain face of the Constitution the Republicans of the State senate have declared they have no jurisdiction in the cases of Boyer and McCamont—and now the stolen money is gone for good. Kemble was pardoned, and the above officials go free, on pretense of "no jurisdiction."

Water Notice.

The water from Mingle's south will be turned off on Friday, on account of repairs.

CURRENT FASHIONS.

There are so many pretty fabrics being displayed now in all the stores that, at every turn of the street, one sees something new, something different, so that one hardly knows where to begin to record them all. Rough finished fabrics will take the lead in promenade costumes this winter, and a large variety of styles in handsome designs are available.

New importations of quaintly patterned woolen fabrics are being opened daily; the large shaggy checks are usually made up with a gored seam on the front and sides, bringing the pattern to a series of very deep points. The bodice is also cut crosswise of the goods, producing the same pointed effect both in front and back.

On smooth grounds are seen squares formed by long hairy stripes; other smooth grounds show large rough dots in the same color as the ground, but in a different shade. Smooth grounds also have stripes of another color; these stripes have a border in hairy effect and of a different shade so that three colors are shown.

Broadcloth is one of the favorite materials for winter gowns. In delicate tints it is used for evening toilettes; and in dark, rich shades for tailor costumes. The newest style of skirts for tailor gowns has one wide box-pleat, narrow at the top and gradually widening as it reaches the bottom. This pleat is interlined with canvas to keep it in shape.

Foundation skirts for dresses are no longer used but the skirt, if of a light material, is lined with silk; if it is of a heavy material a silk hem around the bottom of the skirt is sufficient. Many plain skirts are scalloped on the bottom by cutting the widths larger than is necessary for the skirt. The scallops are looped and fastened with a bow or rosette made of ribbons or with a passementerie clasp in a different color. For receptions costumes these scallops are also used, but made of lace fastened by feathers or flowers. The most favored fabrics for these dresses are the new brocades.

Sleeves are not worn as high on the shoulders as formerly and are now the most difficult portion of the dress to design, for in order to discover just what style of sleeve is becoming to each particular arm requires a vast deal of thought and planning on the part of the dressmaker.

The coat bodice is a great favorite and one so capable of variation that it will be worn for some time to come. One of the shapes, not very general, has long basques cut in one with the jacket part, and the back drawn in like a gentleman's waistcoast by a strap and buckle. Basques are fashionable of every shape, whether plain, pleated, or divided in deep tabs.

Vests either plain or dotted with jet, steel or gilt are worn with cloth costumes. Brocades are used for the same purpose, also cloth of a contrasting color. Plain waistcoats of white cloth or corded silk also look well with cloth, and for serge dresses there are pretty vests of striped and spotted flannel and white cloth; it is a good plan to have several waistcoats to wear with each toilet.

In Paris, yellow has the preference over almost all other colors, so it is safe to predict that it will be fashionable here. Parisian dressmakers are making up black ground materials, shot with yellow, having bunches of yellow flowers upon them. Yellow also plays a conspicuous part in millinery.

For elegant and refined black costumes, the beautiful Priestley goods are in great demand. A wool crepe is particularly beautiful also a wool satin, a remarkable imitation of real satin, and which is very suitable for princesse gowns. Camel's hair fabrics which produce such soft, rich effects are always fashionable.

For handsome home and dinner gowns for matrons comes black bengaline brocaded with sprays and ribbon effects in bright colors. For house dresses there is nothing prettier than flannel in delicate tints as rose, pale blue or lilac; these combine well with blouses of cotton crepon with lace trimmings, and confined at the waist by a wide ribbon sash. Pretty wool delaines are also used for house dresses and tea gowns. These fabrics are as fine as French challies, but the grounds are dark or black and brocaded with small brilliant flowers and foliage. Tea gowns will probably never go entirely out of style because they are too graceful and at the same time too comfortable. A pretty model for a young girl is a soft fawn color with designs of pink four o'clocks. The skirt has a bias band of dark wine colored velvet at the hem; the full sleeves are of fawn colored corded silk, with deep velvet cuffs. The large velvet collar is lined with the silk.

The fall and winter jackets are rather dressy and made of cloth and fur. As the season advances they will grow longer, reaching to and below the knees. The close fitting Newmarket seems to be regaining favor; these tight fitting coats in dark blue cloth will be the first to appear; they are made without ornaments, in rough, shaggy cloth, closed with buttons of silver or bronze. Broad shawl-revers of beaver, lynx, or seal decorate other coats which have a narrow edging of fur down the front and around the bottom. These revers turned back reveal pretty waistcoats of cloth, silk, suede, or buckskin richly embroidered with steel or gilt. The sleeves are no longer extravagantly high but just sufficiently full to be becoming, and great pains is taken with the cut so that figures are shown to the best advantage.

The shapes of winter cloaks have undergone no material change, those for visiting, etc., are made of velvet or plush richly embroidered with jet. Many are made of beautiful Lyons velvet, cut with a Watteau pleat in the back. Yokes of fur are a new idea and add greatly to the beauty of the garment. The newest fur capes reach almost to the knee, and nearly all have yokes and high shoulders.

One of the greatest novelties are the fur waistcoats in seal, castor or astrachan, with heavy applications of rich embroideries. They are worn with loose hanging corsage jackets.

Children's fashions although not changing much are still wonderfully pretty, and without doubt American children are the most attractively dressed of those of all nations. Nearly all the new woolen cloths are employed for them and naval costumes. Russian dresses and mantles abound. Coats with belts and fancy clasps are also made which have a cape or small mantle draped on the shoulder and held by an agraffe in passementerie or fur. A capital coat for a school girl is made of dark blue serge, long enough to cover the dress, with a deep cape reaching to the waist and a little pointed hood. Priestley's cravennette, a thoroughly water proof cloth, is very suitable for these coats. The coat and hood may be lined with some bright colored silk to form a pretty contrast. The coat is double-breasted and loose in front, but fitted in the back. Long coats are the principal outdoor garments for children.

Many of the frocks for the little "tots" are made with long bodices to which the skirts are sewn. A pretty model is of heliotrope cloth with collar and cuffs of velvet. Bands of velvet headed by cloth pipings ornament the skirt, while the back of the bodice is trimmed in a point. Guimps of embroidery are worn with woolen frocks, as well as those of silk with finishings of velvet. A gown of striped blue and white wool is made with a full skirt gathered on to a plain waist, over which are little jacket fronts of the same material having a border of lace. The waist and jacket are cut low in the neck being worn over a guimpe of maize colored silk. The sleeves are formed of a short puff of the dress material. In millinery, feathers have taken the place of flowers. Felt will be little worn in comparison with velvet, cloth and fur. Velvet ribbons in various gradations of color are appearing and combined with feathers will form the chief trimming of hats. These ribbons show the most lovely shaded colors, for instance one of dark blue is shaded off imperceptibly to light violet and has the satin back of dark green, another of felt gray velvet is shaded into rose pink with the back of maize color. While these mixtures of color seems somewhat startling, yet in the whole they are extremely harmonious.

RUTH CUTLER.

No. 1265.

No. 1265. GOWN OF PLAIN AND BROCHE WOOL.—The skirt of this gray wool costume has a wide tablier of broche wool to match, set in the front. The coat bodice with square pocket flaps is cut down in a Pompadour square in the front and back and filled in with a pleated guimpe and high collar of the broche wool.

No. 1266. RECEPTION DRESS.—This very stylish gown is of maize-colored

No. 1266.

No. 1267. No. 1268.

silk with garnitures of black Chantilly lace, silk embroidery, black feathers and white faille silk and ribbon. The skirt perfectly plain in front is bordered with a band of feathers above which is an insertion of black silk embroidery. On the hips are pointed paniers of silk, draped by knots of white ribbon and edged with a deep flounce of Chantilly which falls in cascades on each side of the skirt. The round bodice is draped at the waist with faille and at the top of the front pleated lace is arranged which prolongs itself on the left front and forms in the back a sort of *capuchon* or hood. Knots of ribbon ornament the shoulders; the sleeves are close, with little fulness at the top and ornamented at the bottom with bands and knots of ribbon.

The material for No. 1267, is of dark brown cheviot checked with beige-colored stripe. The under skirt of dark brown alpaca is faced with brown satin; the dress skirt is cut in deep tabs across the front leaving the satin to show beneath.

The jacket waist is cut with rolling revers which form a collar in the back and are faced with satin. The vest is of beige colored cloth embroidered in brown silk, also the straight collar. Pocketlaps of brown silk.

No. 1269

No. 1268. Gray Bedford cord striped with black and trimmed with black velvet ribbon and passementerie composes the second costume. The skirt is ornamented at the foot with two rows of velvet with a narrow vine of passementerie between.

No. 1271.

No. 1269. HOUSE DRESS FOR A YOUNG LADY.—This costume is of light blue cashmere striped with deeper blue. The trimmings consist of blue cloth and velvet. The bottom of the skirt has a deep band of blue cloth headed by a narrow band of blue velvet. The bodice with back of a single piece and straight fronts opens on a chemise of pleated muslin closed in the centre under the pleats and fastened on a close lining; collar of the same muslin. An edge of guipure surrounds the vest surmounted by a band of velvet; close sleeves, on the bias with deep cuffs of velvet. A sash of cloth drapes the waist and confines the lower edge of the chemise.

No. 1270. HIGH EVENING BODICE.—This high pointed bodice is in cream-colored cloth, opened in front and at the back to display a plastron in old pink velvet, dotted with drops in opal, jet, and coral. Long sleeves to match with Medici collar in cream cloth, lined with velvet. Neck-kerchief of mousseline chiffon.

No. 1272.

No. 1271. A hat of felt with rolled brim, ornamented with a band of grosgrain ribbon around the crown and folds of the same in front fastened by a mother-of-pearl buckle.

No. 1272. DRESS FOR A GIRL SEVEN YEARS OLD.—For this dress Chinchilla wool trimmed with dark gray velvet is employed. The notched basque is trimmed with a narrow, bias band of velvet. The front of the bodice is formed of pleated folds of velvet with a plain centre of velvet; in the back the basque is furnished by a corselet back held at the waist by series of pleats, notched at the top on an empiecement of velvet placed, like the pleated front, on the bodice lining. Sleeves of velvet with short puffed sleeves of the wool goods, ornamented with a band and knot of velvet. At the centre of the waist in front a small knot of velvet; high collar of the same material.

No. 1270.

The plain pointed bodice is closed on the left side and shoulder with buttons and button holes; it is also ornamented with velvet and passementerie to match that on the skirt, the velvet ends being allowed to fall over the right side of the skirt almost to the edge. The sleeves are cut on the bias and trimmed to match the skirt.

J. J. Halliday rode from Ervay to Casper, Wyo., a distance of seventy miles, in six hours, changing horses but once. He went for a physician to attend a woman who had dislocated her hip.

An Atchison (Kan.) man who has sent a $5 bill to England in an envelope for the past twenty years, says he has never lost a dollar.

LINGERIE.

Just now when the wardrobe is being replenished for the winter season, perhaps a few notes on the prevailing styles of ladies underwear will not come amiss to our readers.

In this department there is certainly a new departure in favor of severe simplicity, but like "pride that apes humility," it is a simplicity that is extremely costly. On the newest chemises and night gowns displayed there is no lace but the garments bordered with *bouillonnes* and narrow hemmed frillings; but the costly hand-worked veining is a conspicious feature in the trimming, and means possibly greater extravagance than even a deep fall of Valenciennes lace.

A new and charming style for night gowns is to trim them with soft wide muslin frills, put on very deep, worked at the edge by hand in a novel stitch, like coral and French knot, with red, blue, mauve or pink, and sometimes heliotrope; pink is the newest, indeed the ingrain cotton for this purpose is only now being prepared in Paris. It is headed by a veining where the frill is sewed to the garment. Only the initiated would notice this mode of application, but what a difference it makes in the cost!

The new cut in drawers is to have them of exceeding width, so that they almost appear like an under petticoat. Chemises are cut in the pretty Empire style, drawn in at the waist and crossing in front. Corset covers are now made without any fastening, with the fronts cut on the bias, and crossing like the ends of a kerchief and disappearing beneath the band of the skirt. They are made of surah, China silk, nainsook and cambric, trimmed with baby ribbons daintily tied, with Valenciennes, Medici, Torchon or point de Paris lace, embroidery and insertion forming the edge. Some are cut in V. shape or in a square necked yoke; some are tucked above the waist, draped from the shoulders, or the tucks form a square plastron, back and front, with a yoke of lace above. For slender women there are full corset covers gathered around the waist with a draw string and held by the insertion neck band threaded with ribbon at the top. Others are full only in front with the usual fitted back. The trimming and nice finish put upon these garments make them costly for the amount of material used, but they are among the most difficult of underwear to make.

Ribbon appears on all the underlinen, often covered with a puffing of muslin and hem stitching; insertion also plays an important part. Some merchants are selling printed muslin underwear with floral patterns, trimmed at the edge with lace, but these are more suited for traveling than home wear.

Much of the underwear is sufficiently elaborate for a style of trimming or outside garments. In trimming Valenciennes is the favorite lace, and Torchon ranks second; but large quantities of Breton and Mechlin lace, in excellent imitation, is used, while the material for the actual garment seems each year to become thinner and less serviceable.

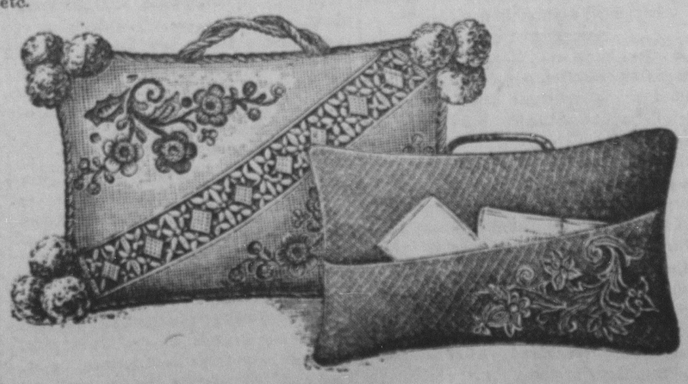
Underskirts in cambric and jaconet are bordered with double flounces of lace headed with insertion. Vine tracery appears above the hem of some of the new petticoats which also display triple flounces of lace with vandyked borders. Petticoats of silk for cold weather are quilted, and plain black *moire* skirts are lined with bright colored silks. This fashion of silk skirts has many points in its favor, for they are not only pretty but do not hold the dust, and best of all are economical; many apartially worn dress can be utilized in this way, also remnants of silk which are not available for any other purpose and can be bought for a mere song.

ERA.

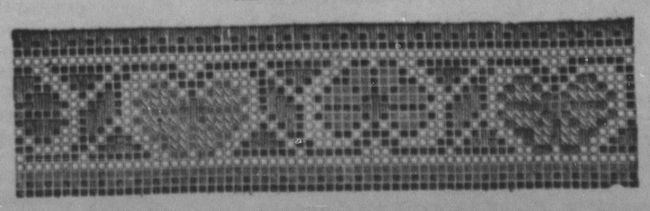
TRAVELING CUSHIONS.—The larger of these two cushions is made of cream-colored linen and embroidered on the two corners with colored wash embroidery cotton. Diagonally across the cushion is placed an insertion in crochet lined with crimson cotton. The cushion is finished with a cord around the edge, which on one side is twisted to form a handle; clusters of pompons ornament each corner.

The smaller cushion is made of chamois leather with an open pocket on one side, which is embroidered with a simple design in dark brown cordonet silk.

CROSS-STITCH EMBROIDERY.—This band in cross-stitch embroidery is suitable as a border for stools, seats of chairs, curtain borders, table spreads, etc.

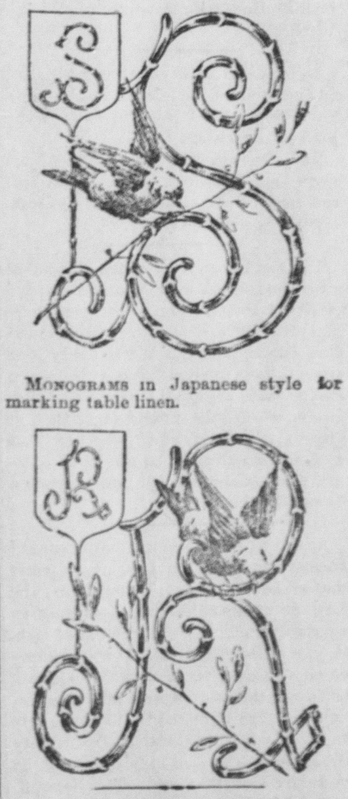


TRAVELING CUSHIONS.



CROSS-STITCH EMBROIDERY.

GENTLEMAN'S KNITTED DRIVING GLOVE.—This glove is knitted with brown-mixed camel's-hair wool, and is faced with leather on its inner surface. Begin the work at the wrist, casting on 60 stitches, and knit 10 rounds in ribbed knitting, 2 stitches plain and 2 purled. Next work 46 rounds in plain knitting, but in the 22d row of these after knitting the first 16 stitches, set the rest aside for the present, cast on 16 new stitches added to the other 16, making 32 stitches for the thumb; knit 42 rounds on these: in the 8th round narrow 1 stitch at both ends of the 16 stitches cast on, and narrow the same 3 times thereafter at intervals of 3 rows; in the last 8 of the 42 rows point the thumb by decreasing gradually. Take up 16 stitches out of the 16 cast on for the thumb, these now forming the first stitches of the round, add them to the stitches set aside, and complete the remainder of the 46 rounds for the hand. For the forefinger take on separate needles the first 9 stitches, cast on 3 new stitches, and take the last 9 stitches of the round; knit 34 rounds on these, in the last 8 of which point the finger. For the middle finger take the next 8 stitches of the back and palm, cast on 3 stitches between, and take 3 stitches out of the 3 cast on for the forefinger, and on these 22 stitches knit 42 rounds, in the last 8 of which point the finger. For the third finger take 7 of the remaining stitches of both back and palm, cast on 3 between, and take up 3 out of the 3 cast on for the middle finger; knit it to the same length as the forefinger. For the little finger take the remaining stitches of the hand, and take up 3 from those cast on for the third finger; knit 29 rounds, pointing it in the last 6. These directions are for the right glove, and must be reversed for the left; they are for gloves of average size; the fingers can be lengthened or shortened as needed.



MONOGRAMS in Japanese style for marking table linen.

In Queen Elizabeth's time it was the custom for women to wear one or more rings upon each thumb, and to have the marriage celebrated by using two to five of the little gold bands.

The gymnotus, or electrical eel, is common in tributaries of the Orinoco, and is generally captured by causing the fish to expend their shocks upon horses driven into the stream until exhausted, when they become an easy prey.

In North Warren, Me., weekly prayer meetings have been held uninterruptedly for seventy years, without help of and minister, except for an occasional lecture.

There is a curiosity near Cordele, Ga., in the shape of a pine tree. It begins from the ground as two separate and well-developed trees, and continues so for a distance of fourteen feet, when they join and go upward as one.

AUTUMN INTERROGATED.

What can keep the leaves from falling?
What can keep dull Care from calling?
What can keep the wind from blowing!
What can keep the cocks from crowing?
What can keep off wintr weather?
What can keep old friends together?
Autumn's here with evenings chilly;
I must meet him willy, nilly,
With a heart of griefs a shoal full,
And a face exceeding doleful.
Autumn! Thou appear'dst of old
Robed in russet, crowned with gold:
Now thy woods are drear and dim,
Dank thy paths, thy prospects grim.
Autumn it is plain to see.
There is change in thee, or me,
Whose it is I cannot tell;
Thine be like and mine as well.
Subject one and object t other,
Eh, my zodiacal brother?

WHERE WAS COLUMBUS BURIED?

BY THOMAS PARKE GORDON.

The story of the discovery of America is one of bitter disappointment to the chief actor. For years Columbus struggled against ignorant opposition and jealous rivalry, and it was more in pity than in recognition of his arguments that he was finally granted an opportunity to explore the unknown seas to the west of Europe.

Upon his voyage he was continually harassed by the mutinous conduct of his sailors, and hardly had he landed before the Santa Maria was wrecked by a careless helmsman, and Pinzon deserted with the Pinta, leaving only the little caravel Nina to prosecute the discoveries.

Columbus made three other voyages to the New World, and on his return in 1504, was disgraced and degraded. Queen Isabella was dead. King Ferdinand having gained a vast empire was indifferent to the fate and fortune of his faithful servitor, and Columbus, broken by this unjust treatment and by the many disappointments his sanguine, enthusiastic nature had experienced, and weakened by the hard life he had led, poor and alone, died at Valladolid, Spain, on May 20th, 1506.

Then ensued for the remains of the great discoverer the most singular fate that ever befell any man. He was buried in no less than four places!

First his body was placed in the vaults of the Convent of San Francisco, in the city of his death, where it remained for seven years.

In 1513, under the superintendence of his son, Fernando, the remains of the great navigator were removed to the Church of Cartuja de Santo Monie de las Cuevas, in Seville, where they rested until 1536, when they were removed to Santo Domingo and interred beneath the chancel of the Cathedral, and there remained undisturbed for nearly three and a half centuries.

Then came the events which have caused so much confusion among chroniclers. Diego, the son of Columbus, died in 1526, and was buried with his father in Seville. Subsequently his ashes were removed to Santo Domingo with those of Columbus, and deposited in the cathedral at the same time.

Forty-six years later, Don Luis, a grandson of Columbus, died, and was buried in Santo Domingo, as were also Bartolomeo and Diego, brothers of Columbus.

So we see that the remains of Columbus, his two brothers, his son and grandson were at different times deposited in the old cathedral in the city so intimately associated with their names and deeds.

There is nothing to find fault with in this, except that none of the vaults were marked, and this carelessness was productive of the confusion above referred to.

In 1795 the entire island of Hayti or San Domingo became the property of France by treaty. One of the clauses provided that Spain might remove whatever property she desired, and under this provision it was decided to take the dust of Columbus to Havana. According to the Cubans, this removal was accomplished, and there is no doubt that some remains were taken away, but whether they were those of Columbus is disputed.

On December 20th, in the presence of the Spanish admiral and under the direction of the archbishop, a vault on the right-hand side of the high altar, two feet nine inches in size, was opened.

It was unmarked and unnamed. In it were found some slabs of lead of what had been a coffin, about sixteen inches square and eleven inches deep, and some human bones. There were no marks to indicate to whom the box belonged or to whose remains were contained therein.

How these were known to be the ashes of Columbus has never been shown. However, they were placed in a gilded leaden box, which, in turn, was placed in a coffin covered with black velvet.

With great pomp and ceremony, and amid every manifestation of respect and reverence, it was borne on board of the brigantine Discoverer, and afterward transferred to the frigate San Lorenzo, which sailed, accompanied by the entire Spanish squadron, to Havana. There in the cathedral, on the right of the altar, the remains were placed.

The Haytians declare that the bones removed were those of Diego, the son of Columbus, and that the true bones still lie in San Domingo.

In proof, they point to the fact that no later than 1877 a box was discovered in the cathedral containing bones, and bearing the initials of the great discoverer, and inside the hinged cover an inscription which, translated, reads:

"Illustrious and famous man, Don Cristoval Colon."

Another plate on the above bears an inscription, the translation of which is:

"Urn belonging to the remains of the First Admiral Don Cristoval Colon, discoverer."

This curious casket has been thoroughly and critically examined, and nothing has yet been adduced to throw any real doubt upon its genuineness.

It is too small to have been the original coffin of Columbus, and it is probable that his remains were placed therein either in 1513, when they were removed from Valladolid to Seville, or in 1536, when they were transferred from the latter place to the cathedral at Santo Domingo as has been shown.

Of course this evidence does not convince the Cubans, and may not convince others, but it is at least worthy of being listened to.

It will be interesting to superstitious people to know that Columbus sailed from Palos on Friday (August 3, 1492), discovered land on Friday (October 12, 1492), set sail for home on Friday (January 4, 1493), and arrived in Spain on Friday (March 15, 1493).

Columbus' signature is always interesting, and is a grand affair. To a letter dated April 2, 1502, he signs himself:

"The Chief Admiral of the Ocean, Viceroy and Governor-General of the Islands and Continent of Asia and of the Indies, of my lords, the King and Queen, their Captain-General of the Sea and of their Council."

—*Golden Days.*

USE AND ABUSE.

BY SIDNEY.

"Hi, there!" cried Rudolphus. "There's a toad."

And he raised his arm in the air.

"Don't do that!" cried out Uncle John from the porch, where he was sitting reading a book.

"Why not?" he asked, still posing the stone in the air.

"If it comes to that," said Uncle John, laying down the book and coming out on the steps; "why do you want to stone the toad?"

"Because it's a beast," replied Rudolphus. Uncle John laughed.

"It really isn't a beast, in the strict sense of the term," he said; "but I think I know what you mean. You regard it as an animal, so much inferior to you that you have a right to stone it — or kill it, if you feel like it."

"Yes," admitted Rudolphus, "I do."

The toad had disappeared, and he threw the stone down on the walk.

"Where did you get the right to kill inferior creatures?" asked Uncle John. "A pig, a dog, even a cow is inferior. would you kill either of them wantonly?"

"I don't suppose I would," said Rudolphus, thoughtfully. Then, brightening up: "But a cow, a pig or a dog is useful, and a toad isn't."

"Wrong again," replied Uncle John. "A toad is the best friend an agriculturist has. It destroys flies and other insects at the rate of a hundred a day, and it saves many a crop. But even if it were useless, what reason would that be for killing it? Of what use is a canary bird or a rose? Do you wring the necks of all canaries, or tear roses to pieces wherever you meet them?"

"No," said Rudolphus, slowly. "Still, human beings are of more account than anything else. I have always heard that man had dominion over all other created things."

"So he has—to use, but not to abuse. Man is the autocrat of nature, and his power is so vast that he could make the entire world a wilderness, if he so desired. Do you think that would be desirable?"

"Certainly not," answered Rudolphus, promptly.

"Yet the world would be a desert, if men would kill or destroy everything inferior, simply because it was inferior."

"Then why do men kill things?" asked Rudolphus.

"Primarily for food, and, secondly, for protection. It is the duty of mankind to kill savage animals, the same as it is to destroy noxious weeds and insects. Sometimes it becomes necessary to exterminate animals which are usually harmless, but become hurtful from mere numbers. The rabbit pest in Australia is one instance, and many cases have occurred where cats and dogs, which are usually welcomed as companions by mankind, have increased so rapidly that it was absolutely necessary to destroy them by wholesale. But all destruction, whether it be of bird, beast, reptile, insect, or plant, should be from necessity, otherwise it is wanton cruelty. The man who destroys a tree out of pure carelessness or mischief commits a sin against nature and his fellow men. When God gave man dominion over every created thing, He meant that the power should be used only as a wise king rules his subjects—sensibly and kindly. Everything has its place and use in the universe, and wanton destruction is sure to be visited with punishment. The reckless destruction of forests has had the result of changing the climate in several parts of our own country, and that is only one instance out of many."

"I never thought much about such things," said Rudolphus, apologetically.

"I suppose not," said Uncle John, "and you are in the large majority. Nearly all men act as if they thought the earth was given to them to use or abuse without being accountable to anybody. Such men have exterminated the buffalo, and are quickly exterminating all other game. Only yesterday I read about a man who shot five hundred and forty ducks in one day's hunt, and seemed to think he deserved great credit for the feat. One duck was all he needed for himself; the rest he killed 'for fun.' In the same reckless manner, fishermen use nets with a very small mesh and catch millions of fish for which they have no use and which are left to die on the land. In many cases, this wanton waste has resulted in making barren streams where fish formerly swarmed. To such an extent has this waste been carried that now it is necessary for the government to stock the streams and pass stringent laws to protect the small fry."

"Well," said Rudolphus, drawing a long breath, as Uncle John ceased, "I have learned something."

"Of value, I hope," said his uncle. "Get your natural history and find out something about toads, and you will know more."

Then Uncle John went back to his book and Rudolphus ran off to play.

A LADY (Miss Coffin) has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Detroit, Michigan.

BARRETT BROWNING, son of the poet, and now a resident of Venice, is a painter as well as sculptor, and inclines to marines and landscapes.

AN AUTUMN LUNCHEON.

Few decorative materials are capable of producing such beautiful effects as ferns, Autumn leaves, blossoms and berries under the touch of the artistic woman who is wise enough to avoid profuseness and crowding.

Consequently an Autumn luncheon can be made one of the most beautiful and enjoyable of entertainments.

If the dining room mantel has no over shelf, arrange a background of brilliant foliage and entirely cover the mantel in front with ferns having maiden hair and other delicate rarities trailing below it.

A large basket filled with mountain ash and bitter-sweet berries mingled with harmoniously tinted Autumn leaves is beautiful when placed on a stand with polished surface, or covered with a spread of neutral tints, but an elaborately embroidered or otherwise conspicuous one would ruin the entire effect.

One or two large, quaint shaped jars filled with gay blossoms and foliage may be advantageously placed near the hearth or in vacant corners, but do not wreathe pictures or festoon the wall.

Garland the chandelier or lamp with feathery white clematis, and cover a porcelain shade with a graceful wreath of bitter-sweet vine with a fringe of thistle pom-poms suspended by fine yellow silk cord.

Use a damask or other white linen cloth and very few doilys embroidered in colors. Inside the plates and extending entirely around the table, place a gracefully made wreath of gayly colored Autumn leaves, (be careful not to use too many and give a crowded effect). In the center place a large glass bowl filled with nasturtium blossoms and their quaint-shaped leaves with the graceful branches trailing down at the sides.

Use glass and silver in preference to profusely decorated china, and candles of a light yellow with shades of the same color.

The menu here given makes a simple and delicious luncheon but can be easily varied to suit one's taste and circumstances

Bisque of Oysters.
Lobster Croquettes, Cream Sauce.
Rolls.
Panned Chicken. Potato Timbale.
Salad of Lettuce
Wafers. Cheese.
Caramel Ice Cream.
Angel Food.
Coffee.
Fruit.

OYSTER BISQUE.

Put a quart of medium sized oysters over the fire in their own liquor and season with salt and pepper. When the oysters are plump and fully ruffled skim them out and add half a pint of cream, one blade of mace, one stalk of celery, a bay leaf and half a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Cover the saucepan and set where it will simmer, not boil hard.

Into another saucepan put a teacupful of white stock and one of fine stale bread crumbs. Cook ten minutes then strain the oyster soup into it and cook ten minutes longer. Chop the oysters rather fine, return them to the soup, cook five minutes longer, add a tablespoonful of butter and serve in plates. Add the beaten yolk of three eggs if you prefer, but it is more delicate without them.

LOBSTER CROQUETTES.

Canned lobster is fully as satisfactory as freshly cooked.

Chop the meat fine. Put half a pint of milk on to boil and thicken it with two heaping tablespoontuls of flour. Stir constantly to make a smooth sauce, then add the beaten yolks of two eggs and remove from the fire.

Add the chopped lobster which has been seasoned with half a teaspoonful of salt, the same of mustard, and of onion juice, a quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper and a pinch of cayenne.

Mix all together thoroughly; form into pyramids, dip first in beaten egg then in fine bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat.

CREAM SAUCE.

Melt one heaping tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan and stir in an equal amount of flour; when smooth add one teacupful of cream and one of stock. Stir constantly until it boils smooth, then remove from the fire add the beaten yolks of two eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of one of pepper and a tablespoonful of finely minced parsley.

PANNED CHICKEN.

Select young, tender chickens. Split them down the back, and with a sharp pointed knife sever the joints but do not cut them apart. Carefully press the chicken flat with a rolling pin, and after well buttering a baking pan, lay the chicken in, place bits of butter over it and put in a moderate oven.

When nearly done season with salt and pepper, then turn over, add bits of butter, season with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and return to the oven to brown nicely on both sides. When done place on a warm platter, skin side up and cover it closely while you make a sauce, by adding a teacupful of hot milk to the pan, thickening with a heaping tablespoonful of fine cracker crumbs. Season with a few drops of onion juice and more salt and pepper. When it boils smooth turn it over the chicken, garnish with parsley, and serve.

POTATO TIMBALE.

Highly season with butter, salt and pepper one quart of mashed potato. Soak two tablespoonfuls of fine bread crumbs in a teaspoonful of hot milk, and add this beating thoroughly. When partly cool add three well beaten eggs.

Spread pudding mould with two tablespoonfuls of butter and sprinkle over it as many fine bread crumbs, well seasoned with salt and pepper as will adhere. Fill the mould with potato and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Remove from the oven and stand on the back of the range ten minutes before it is needed. Turn out carefully on a warm platter and serve.

LETTUCE SALAD.

Wash fresh lettuce in cold water, wrap in a wet napkin and lay in the ice box until needed. Make a dressing of three tablespoonfuls of oil, one and one half of vinegar, half a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a one of pepper. Mix very thoroughly then add another tablespoonful of oil, and beat vigorously. Arrange the lettuce neatly in a salad bowl and add the dressing at the table.

CARAMEL ICE CREAM.

Put six tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar in one iron frying pan and stir over a moderate fire until it melts, turns brown and boils. Stir into this one pint of boiling milk and when well mixed remove from the fire.

When cold add one quart of cream, half a pound of sugar and three teaspoonfuls of vanilla extract.

Stir until the sugar dissolves and freeze.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

The following remarkable story, told by an eye-witness, is entitled to a place among the instances of intelligence among the lower animals. A cook was much annoyed to find his pastry shelves attacked by ants. By careful watching it was discovered that they came twice a day in search of food, at about seven in the in the morning and four in the afternoon. How were the pies to be protected against the invaders? The cook decided to make a circle round the pie with molasses and await the result. He did not have long to wait, for at half-past six o'clock he noticed that off in the left-hand corner of the pantry was a line of ants slowly making their way in the direction of the pies.

They seemed like a vast army coming forth to attack the enemy. In front was a leader, who was always kept a little ahead of his troops. They were of the sort known as the medium-sized red ant, which is regarded as the most intelligent of its kind, whose scientific name is formica rubra. About forty ants out of five hundred stepped out and joined the leader. The general and his aides held a council and then proceeded to examine the circle of molasses. Certain portions of it seemed to be assigned to the different ants, and each selected unerringly the point in the section under his charge where the stream of molasses was narrowest. Then the leader made his tour of inspection. The order to march was given, and the ants all made their way to a hole in the wall at which the plastering was loose. Here they broke rank and set about carrying pieces of plaster to the place in the molasses which had been agreed upon as the narrowest. To and fro they went from the nail hole to the molasses, until, at half-past eleven o'lock, they had thrown a bridge across. Then they formed themselves in line again and marched over, and by quarter to twelve every ant was eating pie.

"THE ROOF OF THE WORLD."

The table-land of the Pamir, bounded on the north by Russia, on the east by China, on the west by Afghanistan, and on the south by Chitral, Gilget, and Yasin, which are under British protection, has for some years past been the scene of Russian so-called scientific expeditions. This "Roof of the World," as it is called by the natives is a desolate plateau eight to ten thousand feet high at its lowest part, and is inhabited by Kirghiz nomads. At first it was given out that the object of explorers was to find the sources of the Oxus and its affluents, and this was a plausible pretext for some of the earlier expeditions, although even at that time geographical zeal was strongly impregnated with politics. Later on, however, Russian thirst for knowledge was directed to the south and south-east, and now the territories of Pamir and Alichar have been reached. The best known to these latter expeditions were those of Messrs. Grombtchevski and Greschimailo; and the number of zealous geographers increased proportionately till Captain Batchewski, in May last, accompanied by a force of Cossacks, entered that region. The Indian papers state that Captain Younghusband, while in the Little Pamir country, sent Lieutenant Davison the Alichar Pamir to learn all he could as to the doings of the Russian exploring parties. The Russians claim supremacy over the Little Pamir and the Alichar Pamir, and excluded both officers from that part of country. The aims of the Russian Government were foreshadowed by the Novoe Vremya over a year ago in an article proposing that as a compensation for the presence of China in Kashgar, and the paramount control exercised in Kashmir by Great Britain, the Czar should estabish a protectorate over Pamir. Hitherto this region has been a land claimed by no empire or recognized dominion.

Captain Younghusband, of the King's Dragon Guards, is a very distinguished traveller, in Northern and Central Asia, who after exploring Manchuria and Mongolia, performed the journey from the north-east to India, crossing the Himalayas to Iskardo, Little Tibet, and Kashmir. In May 1888 he read a paper to the Royal Geographical Society of London, describing this journey, and was congratulated by the president, Sir Henry Rawlinson, on his remarkable achievement.

We present two Views of the Pamir region, one of which is the Valley of the Kara-Su, a stream that runs eastward and joins the Kashgara River, flowing towards China.

WE all know perfectly well that punctuality is a virture which should be cultivated not only in our own interests but in those of our neighbor; for something of importance generally depends upon an engagement, else it would not be made. Yet one of the rarest things in the world is to find a man or woman careful in making engagements and scrupulous in fulfilling them exactly. People who live admirably in other respects fail here, and seem quite unconscious of the fact that carelessness with regard to keeping promises indicates a lack of moral fibre.

PERSONS with divining rods are searching for ancient Spanish gold supposed to be buried on the banks of the Ohio, near New Albany.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Fame is a vapor.

Battle for the right.

Fight the evil till you die.

Justice lies in forgiveness.

Fashion is money invested in clothes.

When a wise man talks, he makes us think.

Whosoever liveth by cunning, his vote is cast.

To know one's self is to distrust one's self.

Life is double-faced and double-edged.

The anticipation of evil is the death of happiness.

Mankind makes most all the accidents that happen.

Each life may have a potentiality of greatness.

To be misunderstood by those we love is bitterest of all.

Find a disinterested friend and you have found a jewel.

Confidence, like life, once gone, is gone forever.

Better a week in a bed than an eternity in a coffin.

The most delightful pleasures cloy without variety.

The only disadvantage of an honest heart is credulity.

When a man of learning talks, he makes us wonder.

The world pays its greatest homage to virtue and brains.

Caution is wasted, but it is a very good risk to take.

Genius, after all, is nothing more than elegant common sense.

Good clothes make the impression, but they don't make the man.

Epitaphs have made more people famous than virtue ever has.

If thou would conquer thy weakness thou must never gratify it.

The greatest study of all is that of the changes of the mind.

Success has sometimes to be paid for after having been fairly earned.

Two enemies to one friend is about the right dose to make a man successful.

It is no shame to learn so long as we are ignorant—i. e., as long as we live.

People borrow trouble because it is easy to get and need not be paid back,

There is nothing a man will not promise to the woman he is not yet married to.

The man who has lived for himself has the privilege of being his only mourner.

It is not so much what a man does as what he loves that decides his destiny.

A life spent worthily should be measured by a nobler line, by deeds, not years.

To make a person happy just make them think they are better off than you are.

A man loses his self-respect when the last button pops off the back of his trousers.

Temperance is a tree which has contentment for its roots, and peace for its fruit.

There are certain things in this world that are bound to win, no matter what trumps are.

A man will defend his weak spots a great deal more sharply than he will his strong ones.

Take all the vanity and selfishness out of a man, and there is not much of anything else left.

The worst of slaves is he whom passion rules.

The anticipation of evil is the death of happiness.

The goal of yesterday will be the starting point of to-day.

True merit, like a river, the deeper it is the less noise it makes.

Who ever heard of a pure thought or noble deed originating in a saloon?

Love is a blessed wand which wins the waters from the hardness of the heart.

To give heartfelt praise to noble actions is, in some measure, making them our own.

The scholar, without good breeding, is a pedant; the philosopher, a cynic; the soldier, a brute; and every man disagreeable.

One is lead to think that there is but little that is constant now-a-days save mutability.

Every man has an ax to grind, and looks upon every other man with an eye to induce him to turn the handle.

Trials and tribulations are very essential to making a man great. You rarely hear of a great man who is a bachelor.

Before doing wrong it might prove of benefit to remember that your punishment will be a giant compared to your pleasures.

We seldom condemn mankind till they have injured us; and when they have, we seldom do anything but detest them for the injury.

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be; now put foundations under them.

Haste and rashness are storms and tempests, breaking and wrecking business, but nimbleness is a full, fair wind blowing with speed to the haven.

After a man reaches forty he is principally interested in getting rid of too much stomach and keeping enough hair on top of his head.

The old can't be young again, and the young will not learn by the wisdom and experience of the old; so trouble will continue to trouble.

HORSE NOTES.

—Jockey George Taylor is in the saddle again.

—Bookmakers at Guttenburg now pay $100 per day.

—Tony Williams will ride for the Avoncale next season.

—Ed. Feakes will sever his connection with the Preakness stable.

—Foxhall Keene has secured second call on Hamilton for 1892.

—Eight bookmakers are laying the odds at the Lexington meeting.

—The annual steeplechase races of the Radnor Hunt were held at Radnor recently.

—Sam Bryant's two-year-old filly, Emma Primrose, was badly cut down at Garfield Park.

—Tournament was shipped to Fairview recently to try the famous sulphur water for the winter.

—August Belmont has bought from W. C. Daly the fast mare Glory, by The Ill Used—Mehaliah.

—The 6-year old black mare Dreamland, record 2 3½, has been placed in E. C. Walker's stable.

The black pacing stallion Vitello has returned to winter quarters at Rochester with a record of 2.15½.

—There are forty-nine trotters with records of 2.15 or better. Sixteen have been added to the list this year.

—The Morris stable's imported race mare L'Intriguante, having broken down, will be bred to imported Galore.

—Common, the crack race horse of the English turf of 1891, has been retired to the stud by his new owner, Blundell Maple.

—J. A. Morris has secured five of the thirteen outside services of the great English stallion Galopin at $1250 each service.

—There can be no room for doubt that the Duke of Westminster made a fatal error when he allowed Ormonde to leave England.

—The $100,000 stallion St. Blaise and thirteen mares recently purchased by Charles Reed were shipped to Fairview, Tenn.

—John Reamer recently sold the chestnut California-bred gelding Wallace G. (2 23¾), by Plumis, to Mr. Bailey, of Lancaster, for $1500.

—W. Bell, the jockey who rode Jay F. Dee at Guttenburg recently is the son of the English jockey Bell, who rode a Derby winner in the forties.

—Dave Gideon has named his yearling colt by Ill-Used, dam Princess, brother to His Highness, Tar and Tartar, and has engaged him heavily for 1892 and 1893.

—In addition to Colonel North, the Duke of Beaufort and Lord Durham are both among the nominators to the Washington Park Club stakes for 1893.

—It is stated that all of Ed. Corrigan's horses will winter at the Bascombe track, Mobile. Huron, Lew Weir and Phil Dwyer have arrived at Chicago from the East.

—A match of $100 will be decided at Hartford, Conn., good day and track, between C. W. B. Edwards' Alburg and Black & Welch's Lady Patchen.

—Of the $144 115 won by David Gideon's stable in 1891 His Highness, the crack 2-year-old son of The Ill-Used earned $107 285 and Merry Monarch (2) by Hindoo, $24,020.

—The great pacer Dallas (2.11½), owned by Michael McCormick, of Pittsburg, strained the muscles of his hind leg at Beaver, Pa., recently, and is said to be in a very bad way.

—John Wallace, once of the Trotting Register fame, and some years ago an able writer on breeding topics, has retired to a stock and dairy farm, at a place called Oak Grove, Pa.

—Alix, 2 16½, by Patronage, holds the fastest record for a 3-year-old mare outside of California, Sunol being the only 3-year-old filly in the world with a record faster than hers.

—During the recent races at Terre Haute, Ind., 11,138 persons paid that number of dollars to see them.

—No season has eclipsed the present one in the matter of 2-year-olds. In fact, there never have been on the turf at one time three such youngsters as Monbars, 2.18; Arion, 2 14½; and Ralph Wilkes, 2 21½.

—Palo Alto reduced his record from 2.12½ to 2.11¼ over the Stockton (Cal.) kite track recently. Guide, by Director, got a mark of 2.16¼, while Lida W., by Nutwood, reduced her record from 2.26 to 2.18½.

—Of the winning horses at the Louisville meeting recently closed, Curt Gunn heads the list with $2800 to his credit, while next is Rudolph with $2680 won. B. J. Tracy heads the winning owners, his horses having taken into camp $2930.

—Corsondale Stock Farm, Plymouth Meeting, Pa., have sold the bay mare Miss Jefferson, by Thomas Jefferson, to Marks Bros., of Philadelphia, for $2000. She is the dam of Plymouth, by Election, that as a 2-year-old has shown half miles in 1.12.

—The Brown string, which will include quite a number of youngsters, will winter at Bascombe track, Mobile, and will, instead of going East, take in the Western circuit in the spring and early summer, probably going East in the late summer or fall.

—Pierre Lorillard made three notable additions to the Rancocas Stud at the Nursery sale. The animals he purchased and their prices are as follows:

—Jockey Britton, now about as good as ever, has been engaged by the Scroggans at a salary of $4000 a year, for three years, with fixed sums in addition for winning mounts. Lindsay and Perkins have also been engaged. The Scroggans have reconsidered their determination to retire from the turf.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

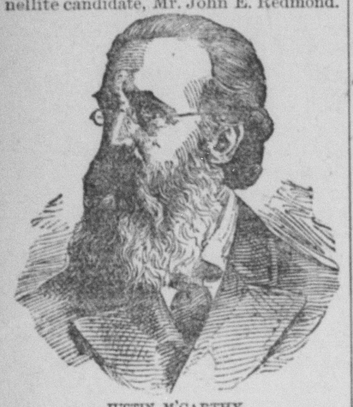
Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 12

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S VICTORY.

His Candidate Wins the Contest for Parnell's Seat.

CORK, Nov. 9.—Mr. Martin Flavin, the McCarthyite candidate for the seat in parliament for Cork city left vacant by the death of Parnell, has been elected by a pluriality of 1,512 votes over the Parnellite candidate, Mr. John E. Redmond.



JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

The result of the count is as follows: Flavin (McCarthyite), 3,669; Redmond (Parnellite), 2,157; Sarsfield (Unionist), 1161. The defeat, say the Parnellites, will not prevent them from hanging together until the general election.

The election was for a successor in parliament to the late Charles Stewart Parnell, who represented Cork city in the house of commons. Now that the McCarthyites have won it is claimed that there will be a union in the parliamentary forces before the general elections, with Justin McCarthy as the acknowledged leader of all factions.

The priests took a most active part in the canvass. They made a house to house canvass of the voters, following immediately after the Parnellite canvassers, and, it is claimed, threatening the voters with all sorts of horrible things if they voted for Mr. Redmond or failed to vote for Mr. Flavin. Many priests were stationed about the booths, mingling with the voters and giving their final instructions or admonitions, or making final appeals before they entered the polling places.

DEATH BY FLAME.

Cincinnati and Denver Report Fatal Conflagrations.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—A fire broke out yesterday in Oscar Okens' picture frame manufactory at 134 West Second street. During the progress of the fire a ladder put up by the firemen fell and instantly killed Fireman Bocklage. Edward Anderson, of the same company, was fatally injured. Joseph Conway and Beebe, of the same company, were slightly injured, as was also Captain Hurley, of another company.

The fire was caused by an explosion of fine varnish in the cellar. William Mayors, who was at work in the cellar, was fearfully burned, and was imprisoned there until the flames were subdued so that he could be brought out. He then appeared to be a raving maniac. His hair was burned off, and the whole scalp had the appearance of being burned to a crisp. He was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were pronounced not fatal.

There were eight men on the ladder when it fell. The break was caused by the yielding of the cornice upon which the top of it rested.

Lieutenant William Bocklage and Pipeman Edward Anderson, who were hurt by the falling ladder, each had a fracture of the skull, and both were dead shortly after reaching the hospital.

Alfred Doherty, hurt on arms and neck by falling cornice. Captain Hurley and William Deweese were injured, but not dangerously.

DENVER, Col., Nov, 10.—The Mansion livery stables, Eighteenth and Lawrence streets, were almost completely destroyed by fire. Four men, probably five, rooming in the upper portion of the building were suffocated, and between twenty and thirty horses met death in the same way. There were several narrow escapes, as a portion of the building over the stables is occupied by roomers. When the police and firemen first arribed a number of roomers were hanging out of the windows, having been almost suffocated by the volumes of smoke inside. The dead are: Thomas Bowen, single, 22 years old, home in Peoria, Ills.; George Richards, single, 26 years old, home at Lincoln, Neb.; Otto Helbin, of St. Louis, and David Elmore.

Wales' Gold Cigar Box.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Yesterday was the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of his royal highness, the Prince of Wales. The occasion was celebrated in a quiet way at Sandrinham, in Norfolkshire. A large number of congratulatory messages and many expensive gifts were received by the prince. Among the gifts was a gold cigar box from the dramatic profession. The present is a superb specimen of the goldsmith's art. It weighs 100 ounces, and the full value of the metal alone is very great. The top of the box is surmounted by three ostrich feathers forming the coat of arms of the Prince of Wales, set with diamonds.

Secretary Sutton's Address.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 10.—Secretary Sutton, of the Irish National League, issues an address urging the friends of Ireland to more thorough organization for the purpose of aiding the suffering peasantry in their struggle for right. The address says: "We believe in the manhood of Ireland, and to it we appeal to force these parliamentarians to stop their quarrels or make way for other Irishmen to whom the interests of their country are of greater moment than personal ambition or personal animosities."

Chicago Wants the Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10. — A meeting of prominent Republicans was held at the Grand Pacific and a resolution unanimously adopted urging the Republicans of Chicago to use all reasonable efforts to secure the next Republican convention for this city. The local Democrats have not discussed the location for the national Democratic convention yet, but it is understood that the effort will be made soon to have the convention held here.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

Items of Real Interest Presented in Condensed Form.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS DO AND SAY

A Chapter of Accidents, Crimes and Local Happenings Picked Up Here and There in the State and Flashed Over the Busy Wires.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Nov. 9.—The house of John Creager was destroyed by fire. During the excitement Harry Bethlehem fell from the roof and was fatally injured.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 9.—A house on Corydon street, occupied by Charles Warren, was wrecked by a gas explosion and five members of the family were injured.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 9. —Eugene Newhard, aged 41, committed suicide in this city by swallowing a dose of "Rough on Rats." He had domestic trouble, he said before dying.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—Two girls of 10 and 12, named Kunz, averted a terrible railroad accident on the Pittsburg and Youghiogheny railway. They found a telegraph pole across the track, and by swinging a lantern stopped a train.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 9.—Jonathan Wright, one of the best known lawyers in Schuylkill county, died from the effects of burns received by falling down stairs with a lighted lamp in his hand. Mr. Wright was 70 years old and lived alone since the death of his wife.

CARLISLE, Pa., Nov. 7.—At the Gettysburg Junction, near Mt. Holly, Alvin Sheaffer, of Boiling Springs, aged 20 years, a brakeman of the P., H., and P. railroad, fell under the wheels of a train and was crushed and torn in a fearful manner. His recovery is doubtful.

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 9.—Instructive services were held at Providence Avenue M. E. church in honor of Henry L. Powell, who reached his 82d birthday. Mr. Powell is known as the veteran exhorter, and is the oldest active Methodist in this city. Addresses were given by William H. Flaville, Ellis Yarnall, Rev. S. D. Sherry and others.

READING, Nov. 9.—A special meeting of the Schuylkill classes of the Reformed church, was held in the Second Reformed church, to take action upon the resignation of Rev. Dr. McCauly. Dr. McCauly's letter of resignation was read and accepted, with the request that Dr. McCauly and Rev. Rufus W. Miller fill the pulpit until a new pastor is chosen.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—A boiler of a drilling oil well in the McDonald oil field, eighteen miles from the city, exploded. A large sheet of boiler iron was hurled through the side of a dwelling house, cutting in two the body of a child and seriously injuring other members of a family seated at dinner. The derrick and other structures about the well were destroyed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 9.—Mrs. Mary Reilly, aged 87, of Sherman street, fell from the third-story window of her daughter's house and fractured her skull dying three hours afterward. Mrs. Reilly was in good health and just getting up when the accident occurred. Her children are at a loss to know how she fell out, as the window sill is two feet from the floor.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Pennsylvania's football players bucked against the Princeton tiger on Saturday afternoon and were worsted in the fray. Before a vast throng at the Manheim cricket grounds, representing the flower of collegiate halls and of the society of Philadelphia and a dozen adjoining towns, the eleven of "Old Penn" were defeated by a score of 24 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The hearing of Messenger Charles A. Kelly, of the city treasurer's office, who is accused of issuing bogus tax receipts to the Democratic voters of the Nineteenth division of the Twenty-seventh ward, attracted a large crowd to the Central station. After hearing the evidence the magistrate held Kelly in $1,500 bail for court, which was furnished.

READING, Pa., Nov. 9.—No reliable tidings have as yet been received of the missing lawyer, William P. Bard. A number of persons aver that they have seen him at various places in this city and Philadelphia since he was missed by his family, but their statements are conflicting. The theory of suicide is largely entertained. He was hard pressed by a number of creditors before he disappeared.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Chris L. Magee president of the Duquesne Traction company, of Pittsburg, had a short conference with P. A. B. Widener, who, with Mr. Elkins, owns the Pittsburg Traction company. The meeting gave color to published statements that arrangements were being made to consolidate the two roads. Mr. Magee when spoken to in relation to the matter said: "I had a short conference with Mr. Widener, but nothing was said in regard to a consolidation of the roads."

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., Nov. 9.—John and Andrew Campbell, with six other drivers, being refused liquor at Patrick Flynn's hotel, Morrisdale, burst the door open. Flynn ordered them out and fired a pistol to frighten them, which angered Andrew Campbell, who made a break for Flynn, and in the riot which followed John Campbell received a slight scalp wound and Andrew was shot in the neck. Physicians say he will die. Flynn surrendered himself to the sheriff.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 7.—For the third time since the starting of the electric cars in West Chester an attempt was made to wreck a car, Belgian blocks being placed along the tracks. Two of them were placed on the track on South New street. The large headlight on the car brought them into view in time to stop before striking them. The other two attempts were made on South High street, where heavy logs were placed across the tracks. Every time these objects were discovered the cars were filled with people and going rapidly.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—Two track laborers on the Pan Handle railroad were run over and instantly killed at Mansfield station, fourteen miles from this city. The men were jumping on to the flat cars just as the train started from the main street crossing. One, named Cavialli, fell off head first. One of his countrymen seized his feet, but the unfortunate man's head struck the rail and a wheel passed over his neck, severing the head from the body. The Italian who held Cavialli's feet was also jerked from the cars, and five trucks passed over his body, cutting it in half. Both men were unmarried.

ACME BLACKING is cheaper at 20 cents a bottle than any other Dressing at 5 cents.

A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAYS

because shoes once blackened with it can be kept clean by washing them with water. People in moderate circumstances find it profitable to buy it at 20c. a bottle, because what they spend for Blacking they save in shoe leather.

It is the cheapest blacking considering its quality, and yet we want to sell it cheaper if it can be done. We will pay

$10,000 Reward

for a recipe that will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Old furniture painted with

PIK-RON

(this is the name of the paint), looks like stained and varnished *new furniture*. One coat will do it. A child can apply it. You can change a pine to a walnut, or a cherry to mahogany; there is no limit to your fancies. All retailers sell it.

THRESHING MACHINES A Specialty. Simplest, Most Durable, Economical and Perfect in use. Wastes no Grain; Cleans it Ready for Market.

Threshing Engines and Horse Powers, SAW MILLS and Standard Implements generally. Send for Ill. Catalogue. 29junst

A. B. FARQUHAR CO.
Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, YORK, PA

Fall of the Leaf.

The bright green foliage of summer which is now variegated with golden tints, and leafless trees will soon presage the coming of winter's chilly blasts. Nature has been more than usually lavish in her gifts and abundant crops make the heart of the husbandman glad. With the advent of fall it will be well for all to take proper safeguards against disease A pure stimulant tones up the enfeebled system. For this purpose use Klein's world famed "Silver Age" or "Duquesne" rye Both are warranted absolutely pure. They sell respectively at $1.50 and $1.25 per full quart. Major Klein also sells six-year-old Guckenheimer, Gibson, Overhoft, Finch, and Bear Creek at $1.00 per quart, or six quarts for $5.00. Goods shipped anywhere. Send for catalogue and price list, mentioning this paper, to Max Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, there will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of John Coldren, late of Gregg township, deceased, on Saturday, November, 14th 1891, at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate; the property of John Coldren dec'd, to wit:

TRACT NO. 1 A fine farm about one mile South of Spring Mills, in Georges Valley, near Georges Valley church, adjoining lands of Samuel Harter, James G. Evans, James McCool, Emanuel Zettle, Hiram Kane and others, containing 162 acres and 80 perches. Thereon erected a good two story frame house and good frame barn, good outbuildings, water piped into the barnyard and a well at the house. Also an orchard of choice fruit. Convenient to churches, schools and stores.

TRACT NO. 2. Adjoining the above farm on the East and South, and also adjoining lands of James Evans and Samuel Harter, containing four acres and 150 perches.

TRACT NO. 3. situate near Spring Mills, adjoining lands of Adam Grenoble, J. B. Fisher and others, containing five acres (nearly)

Terms. One half cash and residue in one year with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JOHN KLINE, Atty. WILLIAM H. COLDREN, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Margaret Riter, dec'd., late of Centre Hall borough having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN RITER, Executor.

oct8t

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNdry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari, Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed, will be exposed at public sale at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte on

SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1891.

at 1 o clock, p. m., the following described real estate.

All the defendants right, title and interest (being the undivided 7-24) in and to those certain tracts of unseated land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., one thereof in the warrantee name of Daniel Ehler, containing 433 acres and 163 perches; another thereof in the warrantee name of Daniel Fitzgerald, containing 433 acres and 153 perches; another thereof in the warrantee name of Richard Louden, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, and the other thereof in the warrantee name of Henry Pinkerton, containing 433 acres and 153 perches.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. W. Zimmerman.

ALSO

All the defendants right, title and interest (being the undivided 4-24) in and to those certain tracts of unseated land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., one thereof in the warrantee name of Daniel Ehler, containing 433 acres and 163 perches, another thereof in the warrantee name of Daniel Fitzgerald, containing 433 acres and 153 perches; another thereof in the warrantee name of Richard Louden, containing 433 acres and 153 perches; and the other thereof in the warrantee name of Henry Pinkerton, containing 433 acres and 153 perches.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. M. Zimmerman.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land located in Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence North 89¾ degrees, East 62 perches to stone, South 25 degrees East 73 perches to stone, South 50 degrees West 118 perches to a post, thence North 19 degrees West to the place of beginning by a direct line, containing 50 acres. No buildings

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John A. Daley.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Harpster, on the South by lands of Samuel Harpster, on the East by lands of Samuel Harpster and on the West by lands of John X. Riders heirs, containing about one acre more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. C. Quigley, Admr. of etc. of Philip Gates, dec'd.

ALSO

All that certain piece or lot of ground located in Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on Turnpike street thence along lot No. 8, now owned by John Wagner Jr., 200 feet to an alley, thence along said alley to the middle of lot No. 6, thence through middle of lot No. 6, 200 feet to Turnpike street, thence along said Turnpike street 75 feet to the place of beginning. The land so described being lot No. 7 and the western half of lot No. 6 in the general plan of the village of Central City.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel B. Wyland.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak stump a corner of the Lieutenant Erskine survey, thence North 18° West 19 perches to stones, thence North 50½° East by land of John White 74 perches to stones, thence South 57½° East 25.2 perches to stones on line of land of Pigons heirs, thence by said line South 57° West 78 perches to the place of beginning containing ten acres and 109 perches. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, Bank barn, stable and two carpenter shops.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground situate in Howard township, Centre county, Pa., beginning at stones on side of private road and on line of other lands of Mary E. Swartz, thence by said private road South 59° West 214 feet or 13 rods to stone on line of other lands of said John White, North 60° west 157 feet or 9½ rods to stones, thence by land of same North 29° East 407½ feet or 21½ rods to stones on line of other land of Mary E Swartz, thence by same South 18° East 210 feet or 12¾ rods to the place of beginning, containing one acre.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mary Swartz.

ALSO

The said building is located on a lot or piece of ground situate in Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows. on the East by lot of H. Musser, on the South by public road on the West by other lands of Samuel B. Wyland (whereon is erected a double dwelling house) and on the North by an alley being 30 feet more or less in width on said public road. The said building is a frame store room 20 feet wide by 40 feet deep with an addition of a shed 10 by 12 feet and with a shed roof.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel B. Wyland.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land lot or piece of ground situate in Philipsburg Centre county, Pa., on the Southwest corner of Spruce and Ninth street of said borough, beginning at a point on said Ninth street, thence running North along the line of said Ninth street, 158 feet to the corner of Spruce street thence running West along the line of Spruce street 73¾ feet to the lot of O. S. Fleming, thence running South along the line of said lot 158 feet to an alley, thence running East along the line of said alley 73.2 feet to Ninth street to the place of beginning, thereon erected a large two story frame dwelling house, Store room, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Silas Reese.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa. bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the West side of South 2nd street at corner of an alley between the African M. E. church and the lot hereby described, thence along said alley 85° West 70 feet to a post, thence North 37° West 40 feet to a stake, thence North 57 degrees East 70 feet to South 2nd street, thence along South 2nd street 33° East 40 feet to the place of beginning Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. J. Rothar.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate and lying in Penn township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone thence by land of Philip Meyer North 89° East 52 perches to stone, North 63 degrees East 13.3 perches to stone, North 14½° East 16 4 perches to Walnut, thence by land of Isaac Behm North 85° East 7⅝ perches to Elm, North 36° East 15½ perches to a stone, North 19½° East 7.2 perches to a Maple North 28° East 6.2 perches to an Asp, North 70° East 16¾ perches to a Sugar, thence across Pine creek South 16° West 6¾ perches to stone, thence South 66° West 11½ perches to Birch, South 30° West 44 perches to White pine, South 10½° East 17⅝ perches to Hemlock, thence by land of Jacob Keiner South 79° West 16 perches to stones North 64° West 15.8 perches to Hemlock, south 15° West 15 perches to post, North 83° West 48 perches to post in said creek, North 9° East 26 perches to post along land of Philip Meyer North 53° East 14.6 perches to post South 69° East 40 perches to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres 67 perches and an allowance of 7 per cent for road &c. Thereon erected a Flouring mill, saw mill, two dwelling houses, stable, and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate in Penn township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Spruce, thence by land late of Jacob Stover South 14½° West 36 perches to a post, thence South 73½° West 36½ perches to a stone, thence by land of Henry Vounda, South 9¼° West 74 perches to a stone, thence by land of Andrew Stover South ¾° East 70 perches to a post South 61° West 13 perches to a pine, thence up Pine creek and land of Jacob Evert 190 perches to a Linn and thence North 73° East 8 perches to the place of beginning, containing 11 acres and forty percues and allowance.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of F. S. Meyer,

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate and lying in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of lot No. 365 thence along said lot North 85¾° East 150 feet to 16 foot alley thence along the same south 80° East 33 feet to lot 363 thence along same south 85¾° West 150 feet to South 2nd street extending thence along the same 33feet to the place of beginning being lot 364 as laid down in the plan or plot of the South side addition to Philipsburg. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings,

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip Moyer.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in the village of Central City, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows; on the north by lot No. 24 (owned by said Samuel B. Wyland) on the East by High street on the South by lot of Simon Parsons and on the west by an alley being 50 feet in width and 150 feet deep. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house; stable and other outbuildings, and known as lot No. 22 in the general plan of said village.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in said village of Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of James T. Hale's estate; on the east by High street; on the south by lot No. 23 being 50 feet in width and 150 feet deep, being known as lot No. 24 in the general plan of said village.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in said village of Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of James T. Hale estate; on the east by an alley; on the south by lot No. 46, and on the west by Spring street, being 50 feet wide and 150 feet deep, and known as lot No. 45 in the general plan of said village.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in said village of Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot No. 45; on the east by an alley; on the south by lot of James H. Weaver, and on the west by Spring street, being 50 feet in width and 150 feet in depth and known as lot No. 46 in general plan of said village.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in the village of Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by an alley; on the east by lot of W. H Musser, on the south by Front street, and on the west by lot No 6. Said lot being 50 feet wide and 200 feet deep and known as lot No, 5 in the general plan of said village. Thereon erected a frame store building, 40x60 feet.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in the village of Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by an alley; on the east by lot No. 5; on the south by Front street, and on the west by lot No. 7, being 50 feet in width and 150 feet in depth, and known as lot No, 6 in the general plan of said village.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground located in the village of Central City, Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by an alley; on the east by lot No. 6; on the south by Front street and on the west by lot No 8, being 50 feet in width and 200 feet in depth and known as lot No. 7 in the general plan of said village. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings,

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel B. Wyland.

ALSO

All that messuage, tenement or tract of land, situate in Walker township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Anna Carner, on the east by lands of Anna Carner, on the south by lands of John Decker, and on the west by lands of Carner's estate, containing five acres more or less Thereon erected a 1½ story house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Meyers,

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows: bounded on the north by land of Henry P. Sankey, on the east by land of Amos Reeders heirs, on the south by land of Samuel Bitner and on the west by land of Allison heirs, containing 53 acres more or less.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. R. Quick.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate in Curtin township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence by land of Joseph R. D. Hass South 34 degrees East 179 rods to stones, thence by land of J. P. Lucas dec'd. and George Deitz West 51 East 159 rods to stone, thence by land of Robt. Mann and Wm. Mann North 18 West 75 rods to stone, thence along same North 46 West 98.5 rods to stones, thence by land of Jerry Daley South 18 East 77 rods to stone, thence by same S. 57 East 38 rods to stones, thence by same S. 57 West 150 rods to place of beginning, containing 50 acres more or less. Thereon erected two dwelling houses, bank barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John A. Daley.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid or arranged in full.

W. A. ISHLER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 28, 1891.

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THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

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Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted address James Tanner.

Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

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ST. ELMO HOTEL.—317 AND 319 ARCH ST. Philadelphia. Rates $2 per day. Located in the immediate centres of business, and places of amusement and the different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city are easily accessible by street cars constantly passing the door. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure. Your patronage respectfully solicited. JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

A CYCLONE'S VICTIMS

Convict Steamer Sunk in the Bay of Bengal.

SEVENTY-SEVEN SEAMEN DROWNED.

The Convicts, Believing the End of the World Had Come, Cried to Be Set at Liberty—With Difficulty Restrained by the Guards—To Be Investigated.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.—A cyclone passed over the Andaman Islands, situated in the Bay of Bengal.

The islands form a British convict settlement, to which East Indian criminals are transported.

The steamer Enterprise, belonging to the Indian government and used to convey prisoners to the islands, was at one of the ports when the cyclone set in.

The vessel foundered, and of her crew of eighty-three men only six were saved.

The other seventy-seven either went down or were drowned while attempting to reach the shore.

Panic Stricken Convicts.

At the settlement a number of buildings were unroofed, and for a time there was a terrific panic among the convicts who were in confinement. They imagined that the end of the world had come, and yelled and bawled to be let loose. The guards, who were badly scared, had the utmost difficulty in keeping the prisoners in order. A number of East Indian convicts, several of the guards, and two officers were more or less severely injured by falling timbers.

The loss of the Enterprise is to form the subject of a government inquiry. It is claimed that the vessel was not fitted for the work assigned to her.

BRAZIL'S WAR CLOUD.

A Declaration of Independence in One Province.

LONDON, Nov. 10. — Dispatches received here from Pernambuco show that the troubles in Brazil are approaching an acute crisis, and there is much anxiety expressed in financial and commercial circles regarding the outcome of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca's action in dissolving congress, and again assuming the role of dictator, which he laid down subsequent to his election as president of the newly formed republic.

Many grave doubts are expressed as to the success of this latest political move.

These dispatches state that in Pernambuco there is general discontent on all sides at Da Fonseca's action, but there is nothing in them to show that the people have done anything further than to express their disapprobation of the course followed by the dictator.

From the province of of Rio Grande do Sul, however, comes intelligence that is alarming in its nature. The news from this province is to the effect that the local government has refused to acquiesce in the assumption by Da Fonseca of the powers of a dictator, and has declared the independence of the province.

The dispatches further state that there is great discontent through all the provinces of Brazil.

Terrible Tragedy in Pike County.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 10.—The usually quiet village of Green, Pike county is greatly excited over a tragedy enacted at the home of George David, an aged farmer. Simon H. Field, employed on an adjoining farm, entered the premises of David, called the latter to the door and blew the top of his head off with a load of buckshot, killing him instantly. Field then turned on David's wife like a savage beast, shooting her in the face and beating her about the head with his gun. The assassin then rushed down the farm lane, where he met a son of the Davids, whom he shot in the back. It is believed the mother and son cannot live. Field was arrested, taken to Milford and locked up. He claims to have no recollection of his crime.

Death of General Boughton.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—General Horace Boughton, of Texas, died suddenly in this city. For more than fifteen years General Boughton had been almost an invalid, having sustained partial paralysis as a result of remaining all night in water while building a pontoon bridge over the Little Tennessee river in order to allow a division to cross to Burnside's relief. General Boughton was born in New York state in 1833, and after serving through the war, attaining the rank of brevet brigadier general, he removed to Texas. He occupied several public offices in that state, and in 1870 was the Democratic nominee for United States senator from Texas, but wus defeated.

A Verdict for Fortune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—T. Thomas Fortune's suit against James Trainor for $10,000 damages for assault and false imprisonment was concluded before Justice Truax of the supreme court.

The jury was out about ten minutes and returned with a verdict of $825 for the plaintiff. An allowance of 5 per cent. was given counsel.

Fortune is a colored man and editor of The Age. He asked for a drink of beer in Trainor's bar room, Thirty-third street and Sixth avenue, and, as he claims, was refused on account of his color.

Evidence Against Dr. Graves.

DENVER, Nov. 10.—J. H. Conrad, a relative of Mrs. Barnaby, who was posioned last summer in this city, departed for Providence in company with District Attorney Stevens to hunt up evidence against Dr. Graves, who is accused of the crime. Mr. Conrad told a United Press reporter that there would be no difficulty in fixing the responsibility for her death upon Dr. Graves. The motive for the crime has been discovered, and he felt confident that the murderer had been found.

Mr. Lacey May Retire.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A report is current that Comptroller of the Currency Lacey will shortly vacate his position in the treasury department. Many of the leading bankers of the country have asked the secretary of the treasury to induce Mr. Lacey to retire. Mr. Lacey is popular in Washington and is much liked by his official associates. He could readily be transferred to some other place if he would accept another position.

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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
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Winter term opens January 7, 1891; Spring term, April 8, 1891. Commencement week, June 28—July 2, 1891. For Catalogue or other information, address

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Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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Sellers, Nein. Double Breech-Loading Shot Guns, choke-bored, $9 to $35; Single Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $5 to $25; Breech-Loading and Repeating Rifles, $2.50 to $60; Muzzle-Loading Double Shot Guns, $4 to $35; Single Shot Guns, $2.50 to $12; Revolvers, $1 to 20; Double-Action Self-Cockers, $5.25 to $30. Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Flasks, Pouches, Primers. Send Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 706 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect July 19, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 5.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10 50 p m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m.

7.45 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.30 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

2.03 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.25 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, Wilkesbarre, 7.05 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 25.

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Willkesbarre 11.17 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 2.03 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.14 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 3.00 p m, Philadelphia 5.25 p m, Washington 4.30 p m, Baltimore 5.32 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 10.25 p m.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.25 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 15	10 25	5 50	Montandon	9 20	1 50	4 55
2 25	10 35	6 20	Lewisburg	9 10	2 00	4 45
2 35		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 40		6 35	Vicksburg	8 55		4 32
2 50		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 05		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 14		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58		7 53	Coburn	7 32		3 18
4 06		8 01	Zerby	7 24		3 10
4 15		8 10	Rising Spring	7 16		3 02
4 23		8 18	Penn Cave	7 10		2 54
4 28		8 24	Centre Hall	7 03		2 47
4 34		8 32	Gregg	6 57		2 40
4 40		8 37	Linden Hall	6 50		2 32
4 45		8 42	Oak Hall	6 45		2 27
4 49		8 46	Lemont	6 41		2 23
4 53		8 51	Dale Summit	6 37		2 18
5 02		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 08
5 05		9 04	Axemann	6 25		2 04
5 10		9 10	Bellefonte	6 20		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15, 5.35 and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m, 1.35 p m, 5 05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 7 45 p m

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. B. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger A

REV DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Sailing Up the Nile."

TEXT: "*The River Is Mine and I Have Made It.*"—Ezekiel xxix., 9.

Aha! This is the River Nile. A brown or yellow or silver cord on which are hung more jewels of thrilling interest than on any river that was ever twisted in the sunshine. It ripples through the book of Ezekiel, and flashes in the books of Deuteronomy and Isaiah and Zecharia and Nahum, and on its banks stood the mighties of many ages. It was the crystal cradle of Moses, and on its banks, Mary, the refugee, carried the infant Jesus. To find the birthplace of this river was the fascination and defeat of expeditions without number.

Not many years ago Bayard Taylor, our great American traveler, wrote, "Since Columbus first looked upon San Salvador, the earth has but one emotion of triumph left for her bestowal, and that she reserves for him who shall first drink from the fountains of the White Nile under the snow fields of Kilima-Njaro." But the discovery of the sources of the Nile by most people was considered an impossibility. The malarias, the wild beasts, the savages, the unclimable steeps, the vast distances, stopped all the expeditions for ages.

An intelligent native said to Sir Samuel W. Baker and wife as they were on their way to accomplish that in which others had failed: "Give up the mad scheme of the Nile source. How would it be possible for a lady young and delicate to endure what would kill the strongest man? Give it up." But the work went on until Speke and Grant and Baker found the two lakes which are the source of what was called the White Nile, and baptized these two lakes with the names of Victoria and Albert. These two lakes, filled by great rainfalls and by accumulated snows from the mountains, pour their waters, laden with agricultural wealth such as blesses no other river, on down over the cataracts, on between frowning mountains, on between cities living and cities dead, on for four thousand miles and through a continent.

But the White Nile would do little for Egypt if this were all. It would keep its banks and Egypt would remain a desert. But from Abyssinia there comes what is called the Blue Nile, which, though dry or nearly dry half the year, under tremendous rains about the middle of June rises to great momentum, and this Blue Nile dashes with sudden influx into the White Nile, which in consequence rises thirty feet and their combined waters inundate Egypt with a rich soil which drops on all the fields and gardens as it is conducted by ditches and sluices and canals every whither.

The greatest damage that ever came to Egypt came by the drying up of the River Nile, and the greatest blessing by its healthful and abundant flow. The famine in Joseph's time came from the lack of sufficient inundation from the Nile. Not enough Nile is drought; too much Nile is freshet and plague. The rivers of the earth are the mothers of its prosperity. If by some convulsion of nature the Mississippi should be taken from North America, or the Amazon from South America, or the Danube from Europe, or the Yenisei from Asia—what hemispheric calamity! Still, there are other rivers that could fertilize and save these countries.

As we start where the Nile empties into the Mediterranean Sea, we behold a wonderful fulfillment of prophecy. The Nile in very ancient times used to have seven mouths. As the great river approached the sea at seven different places. Isaiah prophesied, "The Lord shall utterly destroy the tongue of the Egyptian sea and shall smite it in the seven streams." The fact is they are all destroyed but two, and Herodotus said these two remaining are artificial. Up the Nile we shall go; part of the way by Egyptian rail train and then by boat, and we shall understand why the Bible gives such prominence to this river, which is the largest river of all the earth with one exception.

But before we board the train we must take a look at Alexandria. It was founded by Alexander the Great, and was once the New York, the Paris, the London of the world. Temples, palaces, fountains, gardens, pillared and efflorescent with all architectural and Edenic grandeur and sweetness. Apollos, the eloquent, whom in the New Testament times some people tried to make a rival to St. Paul, lived here. Here Mark, the author of the second book of the New Testament, expired under Nero's anathema. From here the ship sailed that left Paul and the crew struggling in the breakers of Melita. Pompey's pillar is here, about one hundred feet high, its base surrounded by so much filth and squalor I was glad to escape into an air that was breathable.

But Alexandria, fascinating for this or that thing, according to the taste of the visitor, was to me most entertaining because it had been the site of the greatest library that the world ever saw, considering the fact that the art of printing had not been invented. Seven hundred thousand volumes and all the work of a slow pen. But down it all went under the torch of besiegers. Built again and destroyed again. Built again, but the Arabs came along for its final demolition and the four thousand baths of the city were heated with those volumes, the fuel lasting six months, and were ever fires kindled at such fearful cost? What holocausts of the world's literature! What martyrdom of books! How many of them have gone down under the rage of nations.

Only one book has been able to withstand the bombardment, and that has gone through without smell of fire on its lids. No sword or spear or musket for its defense. An unarmed New Testament. An unarmed Old Testament. Yet invulnerable and triumphant. There must be something supernatural about it. Conqueror of books! Monarch of books! All the books of all the ages in all the libraries outshone by this one book which you and I carry to church in a pocket. So methought amid the ashes of Alexandrian libraries.

But all aboard the Egyptian rail train going up the banks of the Nile! Look out of the window and see those camels kneeling for the imposition of their load. And I think we might take from them a lesson, and, instead of trying to stand upright in our own strength, become conscious of our weakness and need of divine help before we take upon us the heavy duties of the year or the week or the day, and so kneel for the burden. We meet processions of men and beasts on the way from their day's work, but alas, for the homes to which the poor inhabitants are going, for the most part hovels of mud. But there is something in the scene that thoroughly enlists us. It is the novelty of wretchedness and a scene of picturesque rags. For thousands of years this land has been under a very damnation to taxes. Nothing but Christian civilization will roll back the influences which are "spoiling the Egyptians." There are gardens and palaces, but they belong to the rulers.

This ride along the Nile is one of the most solemn and impressive rides of all my life time, and our emotions deepened as the curtains of the night fall upon all surroundings. But we shall not be satisfied until we can take a ship and pass right out upon these wondrous waters and between the banks crowned with the story of empires.

According to the lead pencil mark in my Bible it was Thanksgiving day morning, November 29, 1889, that with my family and friends we stepped aboard the steamer on the Nile. The Mohammedan call to prayers had been sounded by the priests of that religion, the Muezzins, from the four hundred mosques of Cairo as the cry went out: "God is great. I bear witness that there is no God but God. I bear witness that Mohammed is the apostle of God. Come to prayers. Come to salvation. God is great. There is no other but God. Prayers are better than sleep."

The sky and city and palm groves and river shipping were bathed in the light. It was not much of a craft that we boarded. It would not be hailed on any of our rivers with any rapture of admiration. It fortunately had but little speed, for twice we ran aground and the sailors jumped into the water and on their shoulders pushed her out. But what vacht of gayest sportsman, what deck of swiftest ocean queen could give such a thrill of rapture as a sail on the Nile? The pyramids in sight, the remains of cities that are now only a name, the villages thronged with population. Both banks crowded with historical deeds of forty or sixty centuries. Oh, what a book the Bible is when read on the Nile!

As we slowly move up the majestic river I see on each bank the wheels, the pumps, the buckets for irrigation, and see a man with his foot on the treadle of a wheel that fetches up the water for a garden, and then for the first time I understand that passage in Deuteronomy which says of the Israelites after they had got back from Egypt, "The land whither thou goest in to possess it is not as the land of Egypt, from whence ye came out, where thou sowedst thy seed, and wateredst it with thy foot." Then I understood how the land could be watered with the foot. How do you suppose I felt when on the deck of that steamer on the Nile I looked off upon the canals and ditches and sluices through which the fields are irrigated by that river, and then read in Isaiah, "The burden of Egypt—the river shall be wasted and dried up, and they shall turn the rivers far away and the brooks of defense shall be emptied and dried up; and they shall be broken in the purposes thereof, all that make sluices and ponds for fish."

While sailing on this river or stopping at one of the villages, we see people on the banks who verify the Bible description, for they are now as they were in Bible times. Shoes are now taken off in reverence to sacred places. Children carried astride the mother's shoulder as in Hagar's time. Women with profusion of jewelry as when Rebecca was affianced. Lentils shelled into the pottage, as when Esau sold his birthright to get such a dish. The same habits of salutation as when Joseph and his brethren fell on each other's necks. Courts of law held under big trees as in olden times. People making bricks without straw, compelled by circumstances to use stubble instead of straw.

Flying over or standing on the banks as in Scripture days are flamingoes, ospreys, eagles, pelicans, herons, cuckoos and bullfinches. On all sides of this river sepulchers. Villages of sepulchers. Cities of sepulchers. Nations of sepulchers. And one is tempted to call it an empire of tombs. I never saw such a place as Egypt is for graves. And now we understand the complaining sarcasm of the Israelites when they were on the way from Egypt to Canaan, "Because there are no graves in Egypt hast thou taken us away to die in the wilderness." Down the river bank come the buffalo and the cattle of kine to drink. And it was the ancestors of these cattle that inspired Pharoah's dream of the lean kine and the fat kine.

Here we disembark a little while for Memphis, off the Nile to the right. Memphis founded by the first king of Egypt and for a long time the capital. Acuity of marble and gold. Home of the Pharaohs. City of nineteen miles in circumference. Vast colonnades through which imposing processions marched. Here stood the temple of the Sun, itself in brilliancy a sun shone on by another sun. Theses in power over a thousand and hundred years, or nearly ten times as long as the United States have existed. Here is a recumbent statue seventy-five feet long. Bronzed gateways. A necropolis called "the haven of the blest." Here Joseph was prime minister. Here Pharaoh received Jacob. All possible splendors were put up into this royal city. Hosea, Ezekiel, Jeremiah and Isaiah speak of it as something wonderful.

Never did I visit a city with such exalted anticipations, and never did my anticipations drop so flat. Not a pillar stands. Not a wall is unbroken. Not a foundation tosses in the sun. Even the ruins have been ruined and all that remains are chips of marble, small pieces of fractured sculpture and splintered human bones. Here and there a letter of some elaborate inscription, a toe or ear of a statue that once stood in niche of palace wall. Ezekiel prophesied its blotting out, and the prophecy has been fulfilled. "Riblah," I said to our party, "and don't wait for me." And as I stood there alone the city of Memphis in the glory of past centuries returned. And I heard the rush of her chariots, and the dash of her fountains, and the conviviality of her palaces, and saw the drunken nobles roll on the floors of mosaic, while in startling contrast amid all the regalities of the place I saw Pharaoh look up into the face of aged rustic Jacob, the shepherd, saying, "How old art thou?"

But back to the Nile and on and up till you reach Thebes, in Scripture called the City of No. Hundred gated Thebes. A quadrangular city four miles from limit to limit. Four great temples, two of them Karnac and Luxor, once mountains of exquisite sculpture and gorgeous dreams solidified in stone. Statue of Rameses II, eight hundred and eighty-seven tons in weight and seventy-five feet high, but now fallen and scattered. Walls ablaze with the battlefields of centuries.

The surrounding hills of rock hollowed into sepulchers on the wall of which are chiseled in picture and hieroglyphics the confirmation of Bible story in regard to the treatment of the Israelites in Egypt so that, as explorations go on with the work, the walls of these sepulchers become commentaries of the Bible, the Scriptures originally written upon parchment here cut into everlasting stone. Thebes mighty and dominant five hundred years. Then she went down in fulfillment of Ezekiel's prophecy concerning the City of No, which was another name for Thebes: "I will execute judgment in No. I will cut off the multitudes of No." Jeremiah also prophesied, "Thus saith the Lord, I will punish the multitudes of No."

This city of Thebes and all the other dead cities of Egypt iterate and reiterate the veracity of the Scriptures, telling the same story which Moses and the prophets told. Have you noticed how God kept back these archæological confirmations of the Bible until our time, when the air is full of unbelief about the truthfulness of the dear old book? He waited until the printing press had been set up in its perfected shape, and the submarine cable was laid, and the world was intelligent enough to appreciate the testimony, and then He resurrected the dead cities of the earth, and commanded them, saying: "Open your long sealed lips and speak! Memphis and Thebes is the Bible true?" "True!" responds Memphis and Thebes. "Babylon, is the Book of Daniel true?" "True!" responds Babylon. "Ruins of Palestine and Syria, is the New Testament true?" "True!" respond the ruins all the way from Joppa to the Dead Sea and from Jerusalem to Damascus.

What a mercy that this testimony of the dead cities should come at a time when the Bible is especially assailed. And this work will go on until the veracity of the Scriptures will be as certain to all sensible men and women as that two and two makes four, as that an isosceles triangle is one which has two of its sides equal, as that the diameter of a circle is a line drawn through the centre and terminated by the circumference, as certain as any mathematical demonstration.

Those ancient cities lacked nothing but good morals. Dissipation and sin slew them, and unless dissipation and sin are halted, they will some day slay our modern cities, and leave our palaces of merchandise and our galleries of art and our city hall as flat in the dust as we found Memphis on the afternoon of that Thanksgiving day. And if the cities go down, the nation will go down. "Oh," you say, "that is impossible; we have stood so long—yes, over a hundred years as a nation." Why, what of that? Thebes stood five hundred years. Memphis stood a thousand years. God does not forget. One day with the Lord is as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day.

Rum and debauchery and bad politics are more rapidly working the destruction of our American cities that sin of any kind and all kinds worked for the destruction of the cities of Africa, once so mighty and now so prostrate. But their gods were idols, and could do nothing except for debasement. Our God made the heavens and sent His Son to redeem the nations. And our cities will not go down, and our nations will not perish because the gospel is going to triumph. Forward! all schools and colleges and churches! Forward! all reformatory and missionary organizations. Forward! all the influences marshaled to bless the world. Let our modern European and American cities listen to the voice of these ancient cities resurrected, and by hammer and chisel and crowbar be compelled to speak.

I notice the voice of those ancient cities is hoarse from the exposure of forty centuries and they accentuate slowly with lips that were palsied for ages, but all together those cities along the Nile intone these words: "Hear us, for we are very old, and it is hard for us to speak. We were wise long before Athens learned her first lesson. We sailed our ships while yet navigation was unborn. These obelisks, these pyramids, these fallen pillars, these wrecked temples, these colossi of black granite, these wrecked sarcophagi under the brow of the hills, tell you of what I was in grandeur and of what I am coming down to be. We sinned and we fell. Our learning could not save us. See those half obliterated hieroglyphics on yonder wall. Our architecture could not save us. See the painted columns of Pithom, and the shattered temple of Esneh. Our heroes could not save us. Witness Menes, Diodorus, Ramses and Ptolemy. Our Gods Ammon and Osiris could not save us. See their fallen temples all along the four thousand miles of Nile. Oh, ye modern cities get some other God; a God who can help, a God who can pardon, a God who can save. Called up as we are for a little while to give testimony, again the sands of the desert will bury us. Ashes to ashes, dust to dust!" And as these voices of porphyry and granite ceased, all the sarcophagi under the hills responded, "Ashes to ashes!" and the capital of a lofty column fell grinding itself to powder among the rocks, and responding, "Dust to dust!"

Enlisted in the Service to Give Other Women Courage.

The lady members of the Fire Brigade in Paris, who are the lions of the hour, are young English girls—the Misses Mortimer, Nicholls, Bessell, Pritchard, and Jeffs—who have come over with the delegates of the English Fire Brigades. They are all Londoners. I had this evening a talk with the whole party.

Major Heath told me that to Miss Mortimer the honor was due of taking the first step. Mr. Louis suggested it to her. After a great fire he said to her that there was really no more danger in getting out of a high window than out of one on a first floor if there were nerve and a cool determination to hold on to the rope or ladder. The peril lay, he said, in flurry and want of pluck. Were some plucky girls to show women how easily it is to make descents from windows, the victims from fire would not be so many. Miss Mortimer consequently tried. All the girls began with perilous descents, and were not trained gradually to make their plunges down life-saving canvases. They have learned to go up ropes and ladders as well as down.

While we talked the young ladies, who were in ordinary clothes, were reminded that they had very little time to dress for a soiree in the Avenue de Wagram, where the Prefect of Police and his fire brigade staff were to meet the Congress. After the soiree they were taken to the El Dorado, where 600 places had been engaged for the Delegates of France and the foreign nations represented here. I remained to see them in their costume, the ladies came back dressed in their uniforms. They had red silk caps, dark blue short skirts not descending below the calf, soft leather boots, neat bodices, with broad brass buttons, and turned up with red at the neck and the cuffs.

Selling Real Birds' Nests.

"When the robins nest again" seems likely to have a future bearing upon trade. In conversation with a pretty little French woman the other day, a reporter discovered that the largest part of her living was made by the sale of natural and artificial birds' nests, containing from three to five tiny eggs and mounted or not, as the purchaser desired.

The enterprising little tradeswoman lives, moves and has her being in a contented way, giving no sign of nervousness through being haunted by visitants from the world of the departed spirits of birdlings. Carriages of wealthy women roll up to the small shop where her merchandise is, and, without hesitation, leave the $3 which is her price for her nest with eggs, and, being tastefully mounted on a pile of stones or rustic branches in the shape of a corner piece, they make a unique decoration for a home, and bid fair to be one of the most popular articles for sale in the Fall. In this greed for gain on one hand and a desire to have beautiful, if forbidden, fruit on the other no notice is taken of the robin's song, which has changed from merriment to woe. No one thinks of her as she reaches the home tree and finds her nest gone and her hopes blasted.

Poison Rings.

In Italy the poison ring was carried to the perfection of malicious imagining. The "Anello della morte" was occasionally resorted to as a means of putting an enemy out of the way. A hollow point in the bezel, worked by a spring, communicated with the receptacle behind for the poison in such a way that its villanous wearer could, in giving his adversary a hearty grasp of the hand, inflict a mortal scratch. The point was fashioned to look like an ornament. So deadly and enduring was the poison contained in these rings that some twenty or more years ago death was nearly occasioned by handling one unwittingly. A curio fancier was turning over gems in a shop in Paris when he fell fainting, and was with difficulty restored. It was found that he had been wounded by a poison ring. This instrument of destruction was also worn in perilous times, in order that the owner might commit suicide rather than fall into an enemy's hands.

Russia's oldest inhabitant is 124.

SCIENTIFIC.

Paper belts beat leather.

France makes paper linen.

Electricity heats laundry irons.

A four-day ship must have 155 000 horse-power.

About 4500 species of wild bees are known, and of wasps 1100.

The electric motor is said to have now found a use in connection with nearly 300 branches of productive industry.

The greatest known depth of the ocean is near the Ladrome Islands, where soundings have been made to a depth of 36,850 feet.

Mr. F. Walter claims that an alloy of ninety-five per cent. of tin and five per cent. of copper will strongly cement glass to metals.

It has been lately pointed out that the air is much contaminated with arsenic, especially in English cities, from the burning of coal.

A Vienna doctor has declared that cancer can be arrested by an injection of one of the coal tar derivatives,, methyl violet.

Artificial asphalt, made by heating resin with sulphur to 250 degrees centigrade is now being used to replace Syrian asphalt in photography.

The new chemical conservation has been used to keep milk and other organic matters sweet appears to be nothing more nor less than boracic acid.

The locust appears to have met his match in Afghanistan where a bird, called by the Afghans "Sanch," has appeared in vast numbers and eaten up the insects.

A man inhales one pint of air at each breath. While standing, the adult respiration is twenty-two times per minute; while lying down, thirteen. To save your breath, lie down.

A German substitute for leather in some of its uses consists of thin boards with wire netting between, the whole glued together and pressed. The material is tough and pliable, and suited for trunks, etc.

Dr. M. C. Cooke, of London, finds that 4600 specimens of mushrooms and toadstools are now known to science, 1400 of them being found in the British Isles. Only 134 can safely be regarded as edible, while thirty are decidedly poisonous.

A "locomotive steamboat" is being built in Sweden for the navigation of a chain of small lakes separated by falls. The boat is to be fitted with wheels fitting a track, and power can be applied either to the propeller or to the locomotive driving wheels.

Professor Frank H. Bigelow the eminent astronomer, is said to have computed, by a very complicated process of calculation, the exact period of the sun's revolution on its axis. He makes it twenty-seven days, nine hours, fifty-two minutes and fifty-two seconds.

The study of the passage of Wolf's comet through the Pleiades has been interesting. Stars lying beyond the comet were quite plainly visible through the tail of the comet, showing the absence of solid matter in the comet.

In Oldenburg, a fall of temperature from thirty-seven degrees above zero to twenty-two degrees below is reported to have occurred in twenty minutes on November 18, 1890. A heavy rain preceded the change. Some thirty Kirghises, who were returning to Oldenburg, were drenched with the rain, then frozen on their horses.

Dr. Giraud's recent experiments in France in the transformation of the thermic energy of combustion into electrical energy, and the consequent generation of heat, have resulted in the construction of a stove which may possibly, when modified and perfected, come to revolutionize our present modes of heating dwelling-houses.

The enormous mass of extra dead weight, due to the carrying of the boiler, fuel and water in the old locomotive, will be entirely unnecessary in the railways of the future, which will be propelled electrically. Unquestionably the future electro-locomotion will show a motor on every axle, or, at any rate, upon two axles of each car, and every car running as a unit, in which case they can run coupled together in a train or not, as may be convenient.

A singular adaptation of electricity is reported from Halifax, Nova Scotia. It appears that the number of sentinels in the garrison has been reduced nearly one-half. It was found that their work could be more promptly done by electric bells. The bells are attached to sentry boxes, and connected with the guard-rooms, so that the sending in of an alarm to the guard from the sentry is accomplished instantaneously.

Expersments made in America with the cottonwood show that the increase in the girth of the tree is made only during a week or two about midsummer. It is believed to be the rule with most American fast-growing deciduous trees. Experiment on coniferous trees, recently made in Scotland by Mr. David Christison, show opposite results. There is a retardation of growth at midsummer, and a rather rapid increase just before and just after that time.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15. 1891.

Christ's Prayer for His Disciples.

LESSON TEXT.

(John 17 : 1-19. Memory verses, 17-19.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Son of God.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *These are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.*—John 20 : 31.

LESSON TOPIC: *The Son Interceding for his Own.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. The Intercessor's Glory vs. 1-5.
2. The Intercessor's Work vs. 6-8. 12. 13.
3. The Intercessor's Plea, vs. 9-11. 14-17.

GOLDEN TEXT: *He ever liveth to make intercession for them.* — Heb. 7 : 25.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—John 17 : 1-19. The Son interceding.
T.—John 17 : 20-26. The Son interceding.
W.—John 11 : 32-46. Praying at the grave.
T.—John 12 : 20-30. Praying in the temple.
F.—Luke 22 ; 39-46. Praying in the garden.
S.—Rom. 8 : 31-39. Benefits of Christ's intercession.
S.—Heb. 7 : 14-28. Eternal intercession.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE INTERCESSOR'S GLORY.

I. Glory from the Father:
Glorify thy Son (1).
Glory as of the only begotten from the Father (John 1 : 14).
Being therefore by the right hand of God exalted (Acts 2 : 33).
Thou crownedst him with glory and honor (Heb. 2 : 7).

II. Glory of Supreme Power:
Thou gavest him authority over all flesh (2).
All things have been delivered unto me of my Father (Matt. 11 : 27).
The Father....hath given all things into his hand (John 3 : 35).
He put all things in subjection under his feet (1 Cor. 15 27).

III. Glory as a Saviour:
This is life eternal, that they should know...him (3).
I never knew you: depart from me (Matt. 7 : 3).
We...know that this is indeed the Saviour (John 4 : 42).
I am not ashamed; for I know him whom I have believed (2 Tim. 1: 12).

IV. Glory for the Father:
I glorified thee on the earth (4).
God is glorfied in him (John 13 : 31).
The Father may be glorified in the Son (John 14 : 13).
God may be glorified through Jesus Christ (Pet. 4 : 11).

V. Glory from the Beginning:
The glory which I had with thee before the world was (5).
In the beginning....the Word was with God (John 1 : 1).
I and the Father are one (John 10: 30).
Thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world (John 17 : 24).

II. THE INTERCESSOR'S WORK.

I. Manifesting God:
I manifested thy name (6).
I will declare thy name unto my brethren (Psa. 22 : 22).
The only begotten Son....hath declared him (John 1 : 18).
I made known unto them thy name (John 17 : 26).

II. Convicting Men:
They believed that thou didst send me (8).
Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God (Matt. 16 : 16).
Thou art a teacher come from God (John 17 : 25).

III. Keeping Believers:
I regarded them, and not one of them perished (12).
No one shall snatch them out of my hand (John 10 : 28).
Holy Father, keep them in thy name (John 17 : 11).
Of those whom thou hast given me I lost not one (John 18 : 9).

IV. Bestowing Joy:
These things I speak....that they may have my joy (13).
Enter thou into the joy of thy lord (Matt. 25 : 23).
That your joy may be fulfilled (John 15 : 11).
We also rejoice in God through our Lord Jesus (Rom. 5 : 11).

V. Commissioning Workers:
Even so send I them into the world (18).
And as ye go, preach (Matt. 10 : 7).
Go ye therefore, and make disciples (Matt. 28 : 19).
As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you (John 20 : 21).

III. THE INTERCESSOR'S PLEA.

I. For his People:
I pray....for those whom thou hast given me (9).
Ask of me, and I will give thee the nations (Psa. 2 : 8).
But I made supplication for thee (Luke 22 : 32).
Neither for these only do I pray (John 17 : 20).

II. For their Safety:
Holy Father, keep them in thy name (11).
He keepeth all his bones (Psa. 34 : 20).
He that keepeth thee will not slumber (Psa. 121 : 3).
Who....are guarded through faith (1 Pet. 1 : 5).

III. For their Unity:
That they may be one, even as we are (11).
They shall become one flock, one shepherd (John 10 : 16).
We, who are many, are one body in Christ (Rom. 12 : 5).
Ye are all one man in Christ Jesus (Gal. 3 : 28).

IV. For their Deliverance:
That thou shouldest keep them from the evil one (15).
Deliver us from the evil one (Matt. 6 : 13).
Deliver us out of this present evil world (Gal. 1 : 4).
The evil one toucheth him not (1 John 5 : 18).

V. For their Sanctification.
Sanctify them in the truth (17).
For their sakes I sanctify myself (John 17 : 19).
That he might sanctify it, having cleansed it (Eph. 5 : 26).
That is the will of God, even your sanctification (1 Thess. 4 : 3).

Verse 1.—"Glorify thy Son, that the Son may glorify thee." (1) The Father's glorification of the Son; (2) The Son's glorification of the Father. (1) The Son's prayer; (2) The Son's purpose.

Verse 2.—"To them he should give eternal life." (1) The Giver; (2) The gift; (3) The recipients; (4) The conditions.

Verse 6.—"Thine they were, and thou gavest them to me." (1) God's ownership in man; (2) God's gift of men.—(1) God: (2) Man; (3) The Son.

Verse 8.—"They believed that thou didst send me." (1) Sent of the Father; (2) Accepted of the disciples.

Verse 9.—"They are thine." God's ownership of the saints; (1) Its basis; (2) Ist results.

Verse 11.—"Keep them in thy name." Keep (1) From what? (2) In what? (3) For what? (4) By what?

Verse 12.—"I guarded them, and not one of them perished." (1) The guarding Saviour: (2) The saved believer.

Verse 14.—"The world hated them, because they are not of the world." (1) A sad fact; (2) A sufficient reason.

Verse 16.—"They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world." Christ's actual unworldliness; (2) The believer's ideal unworldliness.

Verse 19.—"For their sakes I sanctify myself." (1) Christ's personal work; (2) Christ's distinct purpose.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

INTERCESSORY PRAYER.

Christ's example (Luke 22 : 32; 23 : 34; John 17 : 9-24).
Scripture command (1 Tim. 2 : 1 ; Jas. 5 : 14, 15).
Paul's example (Eph. 1 : 15, 16; 3 : 14-19 ; Phil 1 : 4).
Effective (Jas. 5 : 15, 16 ; 1 John 5 : 16).
Sinful to neglect (1 Sam. 12 : 23).
Wise to desire (1 Sam. 12 : 19 ; Eph. 6 : 19, 10; Heb. 13 : 18).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING DISCOURSE—Our Lord once more predicts his departure to the Father; the disciples inquire, among themselves, what he means; he answers their inquiry in a figurative manner, pointing to their future joy and the new access to God in prayer. He then explains more fully that he will return to the Father; the disciples express their understanding of what he says, and also their faith. Our Lord then predicts again tribulation for them, but peace and victory through himself.

PLACE.—As in the preceding lesson, either in the upper room at Jerusalem, or on the way to Gethsemane.

TIME.—In the evening of Thursday, the 14th of Nisan, A. U. C. 783; that is, April 6, A. D. 30.

PERSONS.—Jesus and the eleven disciples.

ANALYSIS.—The whole chapter is called the high-priestly prayer of Jesus. The lesson includes two of its main parts, the first (vs. 1-5) giving prominence to his own work as glorifying the Father, the second (vs. 6-19) being largely petition for the disciples.

There is no parallel passage.

How a Convict is Searched.

George Kennan writes in Century:—"You have no idea," said Captain Nikolin, "how unscrupulous they are, and how much criminal skill they show in concealing forbidden things and in smuggling letters into and out of prison. Suppose that you were going to search a political convict as thoroughly as possible, how would you do it?"

I replied that I should strip him naked and make a careful examination of his clothing.

"Is that all you would do?" he inquired, with a surprised air.

I said that no other course of procedure suggested itself to me just at that moment.

"Would you look in his ears?"

"No," I answered; "I should not think of looking in his ears."

"Would you search his mouth?"

Again I replied in the negative.

"Would you look in a hollow tooth?"

I solemnly declare that such a thing as looking in a hollow tooth for a letter would never, under any circumstances, have occurred to me.

"Well," he said triumphantly, "I have taken tissue paper with writing on it out of a prisoner's mouth, and once I found a dose of deadly poison concealed under a capping of wax in a convict's hollow tooth. Ah-h-h!" he exclaimed, rubbing his hands, "they are very sly, but I know all their tricks."

A Stop in Time.

Conductor—"What on earth did you stop the train for?"

New brakeman—"Why, here's a window that went way up first touch, sir."

Conductor—"Well, what of it, you confirmed idot?"

New brakeman—"Haven't you told me a hundred times if I found anything loose to stop the train at once, and not run any risks of accidents?"

SOLD AGAIN.

How Some Boys Fooled an Old Buffalo Resident.

A number of boys just about the age when boys feel the most mischievous, says the Buffalo Express, got a piece of gaspipe, filled it with sand, and plugged it at the ends, leaving room for a piece of string to hang out. After this was done the gaspipe presented a very formidable appearance, and that night the boys placed it at the door of a resident in their neighborhood. All in the house had gone to bed, and it was left undisturbed till morning. The lord of the house was the first to discover it, and, after he recovered from the shock it caused him, he began to cautiously examine it. After awhile he went back in the yard, first warning his wife and daughter not to go near the "bomb" as he called it.

Presently he returned carrying the clothesline, on one end of which he made a slip-noose. He advanced toward the cause of all the trouble and carefully slipped the noose over it and drew it taut. Then telling his wife and daughter to go down to the corner he retreated to the back of the yard, and climbing over the fence he shut his eyes and gave the rope a sudden jerk. This was all the young scapegraces, who were watching him from a distance, were able to stand, and when the poor man, who had suffered an awful strain on his nerves, pulled himself up till his nose rested on the top of the fence that he might see the result of his desperate effort an explosion of laughter far louder than he had expected from the bomb greeted him, and—there isn't a boy in the neighborhood who will go by that house now.

Wants a Wife.

Having red in your paper that a grate many people register at your booth at the exhibition, I infer that there are some wemin. I feal that this is my opportunity, and that man proposes and God disposes.

Sum 15 years sinc I left my boyhood home to find a fortun in the west, and while I have found a fortun I now realize that I have missed the ministering care and tender sympathy of a woman.

I have a fortun and a ranch in the grate palous country. No mortgage on it. I raised this yere 8000 bush. of wheto of 207 acres, and raised a damd sight more and feel better if I had a wife to do the cookin. I am feddin a hells slew of hogs, what I can sel soon if I want to get maryed.

If you can fine me a woman I will make it interesting for you

I am gettin a little bald and I want her to take me as I am.

I can't writ much, but am a sight smarter than they think. Print this if you think it will do any gud.—Spokane Spokesman.

A Colorado man killed a sheep, hung it up and dressed it. He was still at work when a mountain lion crept between his legs, pulled the mutton down, and, although given a good kicking, held it fast and got away with it.

Amateur and professional astronomers are directing their attention to the spots on the sun, which are now reaching the maximum in number. The comparison of these spots with the disturbances in the magnetic needle forms an abundant field for useful work.

E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Maine woman, when she wishes to shell beans, runs them through the clothes wringer.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

A peach grown at Sylvania, Ga., weighed 18 ounces and measured 13 inches in circumference.

"German Syrup"

A Throat and Lung Specialty.

Those who have not used Boschee's German Syrup for some severe and chronic trouble of the Throat and Lungs can hardly appreciate what a truly wonderful medicine it is. The delicious sensations of healing, easing, clearing, strength-gathering and recovering are unknown joys. For German Syrup we do not ask easy cases. Sugar and water may smooth a throat or stop a tickling—for a while. This is as far as the ordinary cough medicine goes. Boschee's German Syrup is a discovery, a great Throat and Lung Specialty. Where for years there have been sensitiveness, pain, coughing, spitting, hemorrhage, voice failure, weakness, slipping down hill, where doctors and medicine and advice have been swallowed and followed to the gulf of despair, where there is the sickening conviction that all is over and the end is inevitable, there we place German Syrup. It cures. You are a live man yet if you take it.

Cleared away

—all the troubles and ailments that make woman's life a burden to her. She's relieved, cured, and restored, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Periodical pains, weak back, bearing-down sensations, nervous prostration, all "female complaints," are cured by it. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; a legitimate *medicine*—not a *beverage*.

If you're a tired, nervous, or suffering woman, then the "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine that's *guaranteed*, in every case, to bring you help. If it doesn't give you satisfaction, you have your money back.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—Dr. Fowler, having had occasion to treat the family of Sam Johnsing for malaria, remonstrated with Sam for having the pig pen so near his residence.

"What's de reason I ought ter put de pig pen furder away from the house?" asked Sam.

"Because it is unhealthy," replied the doctor.

"Reckon you is mistaken," replied Sam; "dat pen has been dar for two yeahs, and dar ain't been no sickness yit among de hogs."

The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., are giving away a beautiful illustrated book, "Guide to Health and Etiquette." Ladies should send their address and stamp for copy.

Apples are as profitable a crop in California as oranges.

Children Tease For It.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure is a boon to children who are attacked with croup or acute congestive colds. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of 50 cts. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Chinese do not permit their women to be photographed.

Everybody knows that at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of months. All these impurities and every trace of scrofula, salt rheum, or other diseases may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

The average workingman wears out five ounces of muscles a day.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

The Vatican at Rome contains 208 staircases and 1100 different rooms.

Mr. Carl Conrad, Hampton, Io., writes: The box of St. Bernard Vegetable Pills which you sent me, are excellent and are suprisingly effective in their results. I would therefore request you to send me one dozen boxes of these pills for enclosed $1 75.

The cost of burying the late Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia was $200,000.

Will Fight to a Finish.

As long as the fight lasts among the wall paper manufacturers, the Fidelity Wall Paper Co., of No. 12 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, will give the public the advantage of the drop in prices. We get this from them direct. Send four two cent stamps for samples of their 8, 10 and 12 cent gilts.

A Congressman's Duel Story.

In connection with Senator-elect Irby's duel in his younger days Congressman John M. Allen, of Mississippi, tells of an amusing affair of honor in which he acted as second.

There was bad feeling between two young lawyers in Mississippi, and it was decided that only blood could wipe out the enmity which existed. A challenge was sent and duly acknowledged. The hour was appointed, and the two men met in a secluded spot. One of them was a great sufferer from Saint Vitus's dance, the other was cool and collected. As they faced each other the afflicted man began to tremble from head to foot, while his pistol described an arc with varying up and down strokes. His opponent stood firm as a rock waiting for the signal to fire. Before it came, however, he laid his pistol on the ground, walked into the woods and cut a limb off a tree with a fork in the end of it. This he brought back and stuck it in the ground in front of his antagonist. Then, turning to the second, he said: "I must request you to ask your principal to rest his pistol in that fork."

"What for?" asked his opponent's second.

"Well," replied the other, "I have no objection to running the risk of one shot, but I certainly do decline having one bullet make a honeycomb of me. If that man was to shoot while his hand is shaking the way it is now, he would fill me full of holes at his first shot."

This was too much for the seconds, and by mutual agreement a truce was patched up, and no shots were exchanged.—*Washington Post.*

Nine Out of Ten

Persons one meets have catarrh in a mild or aggravated form, and yet comparatively few pay any attention to it, not seeming to realize until too late that other dangerous diseases, such as bronchitis and consumption, are very sure to follow if the trouble is not arrested. Catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, and requires a constitutional remedy like

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to effect a thorough cure. Be sure to get Hood's.

Nothing on Earth

WILL

MAKE HENS LAY

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

If you can't get it send to us.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than gold when hens moult. Sample for 25 cents in stamps; five packages $1. 2 1-4 lb. can, by mail, $1.20. Six cans $5.00, express paid. Sample copy of HEN'S POULTRY PAPER *Sent Free.* I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Originated by an Old Family Physician

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use.

Stops Pain, Cramps, Inflammation in body or limb, like magic. Cures Croup, Asthma, Colds, Catarrh, Lame Back, Stiff Joints and Strains. Full particulars free. Price, everywhere, 50 cts. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN CATARRH CURE

One Bottle Cures.

Sold by Druggists, or mailed to any address for $1. Stops the dropping in the throat in one week; removes the bad breath and headaches; restores the hearing and sense of smell; improves the appetite and invigorates the system. Prepared by DR. WM. B. JONES, Specialist in Catarrh, 48 N. 11th Street, Phila., Pa. Consultation and advice *Free*, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. Symptom blanks and testimonials mailed free to any address. AMERICAN NEURALGIA CURE *cures* Neuralgia. 25c. by mail.

THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD!

TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS

have all the virtues of the larger ones; equally effective; purely vegetable. Exact size shown in this border.

FOR FIFTY YEARS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by mothers for their children while Teething, for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

ELY'S Cream Balm Is Worth $500 To Any Man Woman or Child Suffering From CATARRH Not a Liquid or Snuff

CATARRH HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Send to 219 W. 65th St., N.Y., for Samples of

GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache; restores Complexion; cures Constipation.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvelous Success.

Insane Persons Restored.

Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER.

for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS FRAUDS.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PENSIONS—Due all SOLDIERS! 16 disabled. $2 fee for increase. 20 years experience. Write for Laws. A. W. McCORMICK SONS, WASHINGTON, D. C. & CINCINNATI, O.

An author in in a recent manual on horsemanship has succeeded in putting into print the peculiar cluck used in starting horses, which is made by thrusting the tongue against the roof of the mouth. He spells it "Klk."

Well preserved women, when consulting their mirror see beside their satisfied reflection the calm and earnest face of Lydia E. Pinkham. They can tell you why.

Peru was discovered by Perez de la Rua in 1515.

RUPTURE. I, Jacob Genscheimer, of Clayton, N. J., have been thoroughly cured of my rupture by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phila. I do the hardest kind of lifting and wear no truss. Go to see him. Dr. Mayer also gives treatment at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., on the 2d Saturday and following Sunday of each month.

Only one man in 208 is over six feet in height.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases sent to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

PITY THE SATISFIED WOMAN.—The Singular Girl—My only ambition is to write a book.

The Practical Girl—Well, why don't you write one, then.

The Singular Girl—Why, if I did, I shouldn't have any ambition left, would I?

A HINT.—Young Bohrer (diffidently) Yes, Miss Lucy, they do say I am clever at base ball.

Lucy (yawning)—I should so (yawn) dearly love to see you make a (yawn) home run.

HE HAD BEEN KICKED.—"That girl you are after is very handsome, Cholly."

"Yaas."

"They say she takes after her father. Is it so?"

"I—aw—don't think so. She has a very small foot."

TOO SHALLOW.—Grace—Charley had an idea floating in his head the other day!

Belle—No!

Grace—Yes; the doctor told him it was only water on the brain, though.

A HINT.—He—Your eyes sparkle like gems.

She—I would rather set them on a ring.

THE EDITOR DOES—Poet (impressively)—I always know when I write something that is very good.

Critic (thoughtfully)—But do you know when you write something that is very bad?

A statistician has computed that a man might add $500 a year to his income by saving the clippings of his hair every time it is cut and having it manufactured into soft pillows, mattresses, etc. No hair is as soft as that of human beings.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sure cure for Bad Breath, Sour Stomach, Headache, Dyspepsia, Heart Burn, all Bilious and Gastric Affections of the Stomach. Whitens Teeth to perfection. Chemically prepared from young shoots of the willow. Guaranteed to be perfectly pure. Price only 25 cents per box sent by mail.

DITMAN'S PHARMACY, Broadway and Barclay Street, New York.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the *Cod Liver Oil* and *Hypophosphites* are the recognized agents in the cure of *Consumption*. It is as palatable as milk.

Scott's Emulsion *is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy* for **CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.**

Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY.

or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Agents making $30 per week. Monroe Eraser Mf'g Co., La Crosse, Wis. Box 881.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief Price 25cts. **ASTHMA.** by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

BEWARE OF THEM.

Cheap imitations should be avoided. They never cure and are often dangerous.

S. S. S. WILL CURE.

My daughter had a case of chronic Eczema, which for over five years had baffled the skill of the best physicians. As she was daily growing worse, I quit all other treatment and commenced using S. S. S. Before finishing the second bottle the scaly incrustations had nearly disappeared. I continued using S. S. S. until she was entirely cured. I waited before reporting the case to see if the cure was permanent. Being satisfied that she is freed from the annoying disease for all time to come, I send you this.

V. VAUGHN, Sandy Bottom, Va.

There is only one S. S. S. Take no other.

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HUMOROUS.

A catch phrase—"Sick 'em!"

A flagging industry—stopping trains.

Gay circles naturally indulge in rounds of pleasure.

The forger is always careful to get a good name.

Man needs somebody to sympathize with him even in his meanness.

If you want to keep on thinking well of a man, don't go his security.

A polished villain—The chap who beats his boot-black out of the price of a shine.

When a mortal does not know what to do he proceeds to knit his brow.

The rose is red, and the violet's blue, and so is the man whose rent is due.

The latest Browning fad is to let the sun do it. It is healthy, too.

Postage stamps bought of a druggist generally go from pillar to post.

The farmer who hides his light under a bushel incurs the risk of needing a new barn.

Corn is well provided with ears, but it's talk doesn't amount to much, it's too husky.

A Western farmer recently threshed 1200 bushels of wheat and two tramps in one day.

"I have a misgiving in this affair," as the father said when he gave away the bride.

Bessie—Aren't the breakers lovely! Millicent—Yes, but I'd rather they were brokers.

The most popular reading now-a-days are the cereal stories from Russian sources.

"Avoid the very appearance of evil" does not mean that you must cover up your rascality.

Bridal parties probably go to Niagara because a little extra gush would not be noticed there.

If the woman who hesitates is lost, she must be in a dangerous position when out shopping.

It is the chickens counted before they are hatched that always come home to roost.

"Say, Pa, was there more than one Peter the Great?"

"No, my son. That was a case where history doesn't re-Pete itself.

"I should think she would put on full mourning for her brother, instead of half mourning, as she does."

"He was only her half brother."

Jimmy—What did yer get on yer birthday?

Jakey—Nothin'! Never got anything since the first one, an' then I only got born."

Said one hotel-keeper to another: "Did you ever board a vessel?"

"No," said the second, "but I have occasionally lodged a complaint."

Wickwire—"How do they treat you at your new boarding house?"

Yabsley—"Oh, I'm all right. I'm one of the second piecers already."

A READY DEBATER.—Fond Uncle—Jack, you extravagant rascal, I'll cut you off without a shilling.

Jack (the incorrigible)—All the more reason for letting me have the five hundred now.

SHRUNK.—"Where's that flannel shirt of mine?"

"It's gone, of course. It was very damp last night, and you left it near the open window."

IMPURE BLOOD,

Nearly all diseases of long standing have their origin in the unnatural and unhealthy condition of the blood, or as this condition is very properly denominated, impure blood. Inflammations of long standing, rheumatic pains, lingering and scrofulas diseases and all skin diseases, such as eruptions, pimples, and blotches, are all caused by impurities in the blood. If the blood flows through the vessels in a pure, fresh and powerful stream, it carries to every part of the body and to every organ new and fresh vitality and carries the waste matter away from them. The chief care of parents who are desirous of promoting the physical well-being of their children should therefore be to guard the tender bodies of their children against susceptibility to the attack of germs of all kinds of diseases through impure blood. It is a well known fact that people young as well as old whose blood circulates freely can expose themselves with impunity to the dangers of contagion while persons with impure blood will succumb to it at the first opportunity. All skin diseases in particular are the consequence of impure blood. No matter how many external remedies may be applied they will always return as long as the blood remains impure though they may disappear for a time. Scrofula and scrofulous diseases such as swellings of the glands, boils and abscesses cannot be eradicated with salves and ointments so long as the blood remains in its impure state. They will disappear however by themselves when the blood flows fresh and pure. For that reason a remedy that will remove all impurities from the blood which so frequently deteriorate it in children, must be regarded as a genuine blessing for the human race. Such a remedy is now offered us in the St Bernard Vegetable Pills. They are prepared exclusively from wholesome medicinal herbs of the Alps and should be kept on hand in every house as the first and foremost family medicine. A few St. Bernard Pills taken at the right time may prevent much suffering and large doctor's and druggist's bills. They can be obtained of every first-class druggist. If your druggists haven't them, send 25c. to ST BERNARD, B x 24 6, New York City, and you will receive same by return mail.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and is an INFALLIBLE CURE for PILES. Prices $1 at druggists', or by mail. Samples *free*. Address "Anakesis," Box 2416, New York City.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*"Civil Service Gazette."*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Patented **Harderfold** Hygienic Underwear

VENTILATED X X X CLOTHING

X X INTER-AIR-SPACE X X

Adapted to all climates and variations of temperature. Sold by Leading merchants in principal cities. Illustrated catalogue mailed free on application to **Harderfold Fabric Co., Troy, N. Y.**

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of **40** years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, $1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

SICK WEAK, NERVOUS, WRETCHED mortals get well and keep well. *Health Helper* tells how. 50 cts. a year. Sample copy free. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

WORSTED AND WOOLEN REMNANTS

Suitings and Pantings, direct from Mills. Send stamp for samples. ETHEL WORSTED MILLS, Hopkinton, R.I.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address P. Harold Hayes, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

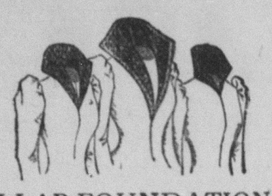
FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, NOV. 12.

HALL'S BAZAAR



COLLAR FOUNDATIONS.

"Medici," Butterick Pattern, No. 4018.
"Henry II," " " No. 4019.
"Bolen," " " No. 4017.

The most popular, and to nearly all women, the most becoming garment is one with a large rolling collar.

These foundations are made of strong Buckram, pressed in shape, and with them anyone can make them without crease or wrinkles. Price, 25, 30, 40c. For sale at

THE RACKET.

No. 9, Crider's Exchange, BELLEFONTE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Why don't the business men adopt and enforce the cash system?

— Julian Fleming has remodeled and repainted his dwelling house.

—Miss Mame Meyer visited in Rebersburg several days of this and last week.

—E. M. Huyett is lone and forsaken, his wife and baby are visiting her parents.

—Mrs. Flora Bairfoot returned from Philadelphia last week, after a few weeks sojourn in that city.

—Bears are reported to be plenty in the mountains. This would make hugging painfully free.

—Both doctors Jacobs and Emerick inform us there is not a great deal of sickness in this section at present.

—The Horner hunting party were in the Seven mountains last week after deer, but returned again with nix.

—The reason we lead the shoe trade s because we best satisfy the people for a genuine bargain.—Mingle Bellefonte

—The new Evangelical church at Bellefonte will be dedicated Sabbath, 22nd. Bishop Haman, of Reading will be present.

—Mrs. Plantz, of Radnor, Ohio, a sister of Mrs. John Harper and R. M. Magee, is visiting at George Emericks, at this place.

—Harry Camp has become manager for J. S. Dauberman & Son's undertaking establishment, which position his father resigned.

—Mrs. D. B. Brisbin and daughter Roxanna, departed Friday last for a few week's visit with friends in Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

—Lewins, at the Philad. Branch Bellefonte, is disposing of stock very cheaply to make room for fall goods. A bargain is offered among his large stock

—William Dubbs, of Sharon, Pa., was killed near Bloomfield, Ohio, on 6th, by a falling tree. He was a relative of the Dubbs' of Potter township, Centre county.

—At Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte, rubber goods in three grades can be purchased, firsts, seconds and thirds. From this selection you can have your choice in prices.

— A most simple cement for mending glass and earthenware can be made of the white of eggs and water beaten together and brought to the consistency of thin paste with powdered quicklime. Use immediately.

—A charter was issued last week for the Bellefonto Street Electric Railway Company, Bellefonte. Capital Stock, $18,000. Directors, L. A. Schaeffer, James H. Potter, J. P. Jackson, William F. Reeber; president, Louis E. Reber, State College, Centre county.

—Mr W. R. Camp has severed his connection as manager of J. S. Dauberman & Son's undertaking establishment and accepted a position offered him by the Hughesville furniture company to travel on the road and sell furniture. He also represents an undertakers supply house.

—Here is a liberal offer: Any one sending us the name of a new subscriber to the REPORTER, for six months, with the cash, will receive the "American Farmer," an illustrated farm and stock journal, one year as a premium. Now get a six-months name, and take this premium.

—The Supreme Court will soon be asked to decide whether by will a father can compel one son, as long as the latter shall live, to tan two hides per year for the other son, his brother. David Mosser's will, in 1832, left his Lynn township, Northampton county tannery to his son, John Mosser, and a farm to Joseph, with the stipulation that John should tan two hides per year for Joseph. John didn't do it in 1890. A jury has awarded Joseph $5 damages, and John will appeal.

Wedding at Linden Hall.

On last Sunday evening the Evangelical church at Linden Hall was crowded to its utmost with a congregation who had come to witness the announced marriage ceremony of Mr. Samuel Gingrich and Miss Lizzie Houtz. The ceremony took place immediately after the sermon, and their minister, Rev. S. E. Davis, of Centre Hall, officiated. The wedding party entered the church and made their way down the aisle to the altar under the inspiring strains of a wedding march rendered by Mr. Wm. Keller, who presided at the organ. Mr. Elmer Gettig was the groom's best man, and Miss Lizzie Zeigler as bride's-maid The ceremony was short and impressive and at the close the party left the church.

The groom is a miller by profession and is employed at the Oak Hall roller mill. Samuel some time ago, was employed in Kurtz & Son's mill at Centre Hall, until the plant was destroyed by fire. He is a fine young man and will make a good husband. We extend congratulations.

Sudden Death at Bellefonte.

Mrs. Ruth Armor died very suddenly at Bellefonte on Tuesday forenoon while sitting in her favorite arm chair. Mrs. Armor was one of the most aged persons in Bellefonte, if not in the county, being in her 93rd year, and enjoyed good health up to the day of her death, having suffered from none of the infirmities of old age, and still maintained all her mental faculties.

Mrs. Armor's death entirely removes the last direct member of the well known General Philip Benner family, she being the youngest child. She was born at Rock Forge, this county, Sept. 7th, 1799.

James Armor, deceased's husband, died in March, 1877. The surviving children are Eudotia, Anastasia, J. Monroe, Mrs. Eliza Butts and Mrs. Samuel B. Miller, all living in Bellefonte. Deceased has been a consistent member of the Methodist church for many years.

Bad Liquor Causes a Tragedy.

Alexander, Frank and Andy Campbell, three brothers, of Philipsburg, attended a Hungarian wedding at Pardee mines last Saturday night and got drunk on their way home. They stopped at Flynn's hotel at the Morrisdale mines and got more liquor. They left and after awhile came back. Pat Flynn, the landlord heard them coming and locked the doors The Campbells broke the door open, and being refused any more liquor became abusive. Flynn drew a revolver and shot Frank and Andy Campbell. Frank was wounded slightly on the top of the scalp, but Andy was hit in the neck, the bullet lodging in the base of the brain, and he will die. Flynn so far has eluded arrest.

The Cat Fell In.

The other day a farmer drove through Walnut street with a load of apple butter which he sold at an unusually cheap price, and the demand was so great that the farmer could not dish it out fast enough. One of the eager purchasers asked the farmer's son why the apple butter was sold so cheaply and received the reply: "Why, the cat fell in the kettle while we were boiling it and mom said she'd be blanked if she'd eat it." The lady bought the apple butter, but it was emptied in the garbage can.—*Allentown Chronicle.*

Granted a Charter.

Thursday, of last week, the State Department at Harrisburg granted a charter of incorporation to the Bellefonte Street Electric Railway Company, of Bellefonte. The capital stock of the company is $18,000 and the officers of the new company are, L. A. Schaeffer, Jas. H. Potter, W. F. Reeder, all of Bellefonte, and Prof's. J. P. Jackson and Lewis E. Reber, of State College. The object of the new company is the construction of an electric railway connecting Lemont and State College.

Died in a Buggy.

August Snyder, of Millhall, a widower, aged about fifty years, and who had been paying attention to a widow in Sugar Valley, paid her visit on Sunday at her residence in that section. The two then started out in a buggy, but had hardly gotten a mile from the lady's house when Mr. Snyder's head dropped suddenly, and he then and there expired from heart disease. The lady, greatly agitated drove back to the house, where medical aid was summoned at once.

And then Laid Goose-Eggs

The Middleburg *Post* says: Thomas Shipton, of Swengel, has a goose that is thirty-nine years old. The remarkable thing about the bird is that it laid an egg every day during laying season from the time it was one year old until it reached the age of thirty-six; since that time it hasn't laid an egg.

Farm Sold

The farm belonging to Dr. W. V. Runkle, near Tusseyville, was sold a short time ago to Mr. Jacob Wagner. The consideration we failed to learn.

—When in Bellefonte, if in need of foot wear of any description, there is no necessity to pass Powers' shoe store, as they have the stock to select from and allow none to lead them in low prices. You can depend on a shoe or boot that they tell you is good, as they thereby understand the business and make no misrepresentations, either in advertising or selling goods.

A Mammoth Barn Burned.

On Wednesdny evening, about five o'clock, the large three story barn, on the College property, at State College, was discovered to be on fire. It seemed but a second until the whole of the immense building was enveloped in flames. With the greatest difficulty the stock was all gotten out, but the entire crops, of a two hundred acre farm, and all the implements stored in the building were burned. The only person about the barn, at the time the fire broke out, was a boy named Sortman. He was assorting potatoes and quickly gave the alarm, but as there is no large water main at the place all that could be done was try to save the little property that could be gotten out. It was one of the most complete farm barns in the state, having been completed last fall. Three storys high, with every modern improvement, and filled to the roof with grain and hay it must have made a terrible blaze. The building was the largest barn in Centre county and possibly largest of any in the state. It had steam heat, a steam power attachment for thrashing, etc, and had apple potato and beet houses heated and ventilated. It was moved and rebuilt in the summer of '90 at a cost of $17,000 and the loss is nearly all covered by insurance. Nothing is known as to the origin of the conflagration.

W. H. Dill Case Postponed

In the United States Court on Monday at Pittsburg, a postponement was granted in case of W. H. Dill, president of the First National Bank, of Cleasfield, charged with attempts to defraud depositors. To secure postponement, Judge Orvis counsel for the accused, read the affidavits of Dr. Shearer, Dill's family physician; Mr. Edith B. Dill, his wife; Thos. E. Clark, the deputy who arrested Dill; ex-Senator W. A. Wallace, Oscar Mitchell, J. F. Snyder, and others, showing that Dill's mental condition was such that he could not stand the strain of a protracted trial, and Judge Orvis said in his own affidavit that Dill could not assist him in preparing the case

United States Attorney Lyon made no strenuous resistance to the motion for continuance, which was accordingly done to the May term of 1892.

The case will be a very protracted one.

An Old Custom.

Lancaster county, Pa., has a custom that prevails perhaps nowhere else in the United States. "Settling day" in that county falls upon April the first, and on that day thousands of country folks gather at Lancaster, the county seat. Bargains are made, contracts are entered into, debts paid and new ones contracted. If a man contracts a debt at any time during the year the understanding is, in absence of a specific agreement, that payment shall be made on settling day. A like custom prevails in parts of China, but the Lancaster countians probably took their settlement day from German ancestors.—*Exchange.*

State College Defeated.

The State College foot ball eleven was defeated at Lewisburg on Saturday afternoon by the Bucknell eleven by a score of 12 to 10. The teams were evenly matched and it was an exciting contest throughout. About one hundred from State College, Bellefonte and Centre Hall went down in the morning train to witness the game and returned by a special in the evening. Several hundred dollars changed hands on the result of the game, and some of the boys returned home sadder and wiser and without the green back lining in their pockets.

Take Care of the Roads.

Says a writer in an exchange: Now is the time to level up the low places in the public roads and open up the drains. From twenty years' observation we have been forced to the conclusion that not having the road bed in proper shape and negligence in opening the ditches in the fall of the year, has allowed the water during the winter and spring to do more damage to the roads and cost more for repairs, than all the wear and tear of travel.

A Big Owl.

One of the largest and finest specimens of owls that one generally sees was captured by a resident of Marsh Creek and brought to Bellefonte on Friday. It is almost as large as a turkey gobbler and its breadth of wings measure eight feet from tip to tip. It was purchased by Charles Rusk, of Unionville, who intends sending it to John S. Erb, at Philipsburg—Bellefonte *Daily News.*

Killed in the Mines.

Philip Bradley, a resident of Cold Stream, near Philipsburg, was killed by a fall of rock in Pardee mine, on Thursday afternoon, 29th ult. About three ton of rock fell on him mashing his head and body in a horrible manner. A wife and ten children mourn his untimely end. He was a brother of Miss Margaret Bradley, living with Mrs. McCully, in Centre Hall.

Big Apple.

Boozer Bros. in their shipment of apples, from this place, received an apple from squire M. L. Rishel, of Farmers Mills, which weighed 23 ounces and was 14½ inches in circumference.

—Every well dressed gentleman get his clothing from the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. They can fit you out in anything you want, at a big bargain. You'll miss it greatly if you don't call to see his stock.

Long in Business.

We dare say that no one in this valley, not even in the county, can lay claim to having been in continuous business longer than Maj. J. B. Fisher, merchant at Penn Hall. We think we do not overshoot the mark when we set the period at 40 years, as per our recollection. His trade in that time has been as large as that of any store in the valley, and from the opening of business at that point, has gradually sprung up the village of Penn Hall. The Major is still as attentive to business as ever, and it is rarely you find any one to confine himself as closely to all the details as has been his habit. Of course success is natural to follow such perseverance, and the integrity that characterized all his dealings deservedly gained him the implicit confidence of the people, and his patrons find him at the old post as regularly as a quarter of a century ago, assisted now by one of his sons.

Brainard's Musical World.

The November number of this favorite monthly contains, besider a large amount of interesting reading matter, a beautiful new song, entitled "Golden Rod" and four new piano pieces—"Will o' the Wisp" by Jungmann, Canzonetta, No. 3, by Hollaender, "The Rose" by Lichner and "Recollections of Home" by Mueller. This music is alone worth $2.00. Upon receipt of 15 cents in stamps a copy will be mailed to any address or for 25 cents three back numbers will be sent, containing over $500 worth of new music. Subscription price, $1.50 per year. Elegant premiums for clubs. Send stamp for "Premium List," and full particulars. *The Musicians Guide*—212 pages of valuable musical information, choice music, etc, mailed on receipt of eight two-cent stamps. Address The S. Brainard's Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.

Shortest Line to Chicago.

In Clearfield here is excitement through out the county because the Beech Creek road, which has long been a thorn in the Pennsylvania's side, will this week reach its Pittsburgh and Western connections. It thereby gives New York Central and Philadelphia and Reading a through line West, which is the shortest to Chicago by more than 100 miles. The Pennsylvania people are opposing this step and are trying the plan "occupying" The coming week is likely to be an exciting one in this fight. The Beech Creek people have more than 1,000 men along the river to Cherry Tree "occupying" the land.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following is the list of unclaimed letters in the post office at Centre Hall, Nov. 12th, 1891:

A. M. Bitner, Harry Esser, Wilson Herman, Maggie Housel, Ammon Hazel, J. S. Jons, H. Joseph, James Kline, A. S. Koeing, Mrs. Almira Manly, 2; Clarence E Moses, Morton & Co. Museum, L. H. Musser, G. Rickersburg, Matron Roughnou, R. H. Rudy, T. W. Saxton, Talie Sweeny, T. B. Stahl, Mr. Sweet, A. Weber.

B. D. Brisbin, Postmaster.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

An Almshouse Burned.

On Saturday afternoon last, the Blair county almshouse, together with the barn and all other outbuildings, was totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $30,000 on the county, and on which there is but $3,000 insurance. One female inmate, Nettie Yingling is supposed to have perished in the flames. A defective flew was the cause of the conflagration.

Mrs. Dill All Right.

The personal property of W. H. Dill, the bankrupt banker, was sold by the sheriff on a writ issued by Mrs. Dill. There were very few present and the attorney of Mrs. Dill had little trouble in bidding in the property at a total valuation of $14,200. This places the property out of the reach of other creditors.

Sudden Death.

Samuel Blair, a resident of Mifflinburg, died suddenly at Rishel's hotel at Coburn, one day last week. For several years he had been employed by Mr. W. W. Boob, at Coburn in the manufacture of road carts and was on his way to Centre Hall to again fill his old position when he was taken sick on the train and death resulted as above stated.

Buckwheat Wanted

Several hundred bushels of Buckwheat wanted at Kurtz & Son's mills, Centre Hall.

Read This.

When suffering from Malaria or Bilious Fever, don,t wreck your general health with quinine or other nauseaus drugs HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS NOS. TEN and SIXTEEN effect a speedy and permanent cure.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Fresh oysters.—G. O. Benner.

—Had a severe frost on Saturday morning.

—Down town folks complain of thieving at night.

—Gen. Gregg, the auditor general elect, is a cousin of Col. And. Gregg of this place.

—Miss Jennie Kreamer left on Wednesday, for Lock Haven, where she will spend several weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Brumgard.

—Miss Anna Mingle departed on Tuesday for a visit of several weeks with friends in Williamsport and Mifflinburg.

—Mrs. J. Witmer Wolf and daughter Emma have gone on a visit to relatives in Williamsport. They will be absent about a week.

—When you want a shoe that will give you satisfaction both in price and quality, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He guarantees all goods sold and you get a genuine article.

—The Northern Conference of the Synod of Central Penn'a is in session this week in the Lutheran church at Pleasant Gap. Rev. W. E. Fischer and M. Derstine are in attendance.

—If in need of anything in the boot or shoe line don't forget that Mingle, Bellefonte, has the finest line in the state from which to select. He guarantees all goods and you have good returns for your money.

—'Mann. Shook tells us he had the largest run of cider on Tuesday forenoon he has had since the press was erected. Until 12 o'clock noon he manufactured over 2200 gallons of the juice.

— A genuine men's all calf skin dress shoe for only $2.00. A first class dress shoe for ladies direct from one of the best manufactories in this country, which we can guarantee, only $2.00.—Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte.

—Henry Boozer and D. B. Brisbin have purchased several hundred barrels of apples in this vicinity and will ship them to Ohio, where apples are not plenty this year. Apples are bought here, picked, at 25 cents per bushel. Hope they will realize handsomely on their venture.

—A problem which no country editor has been able to solve. People will take a city daily right along for which they pay cash in advance, but when the country editor calls around with his little bill for four or five years back subscription he is put off with the excuse—"I'll settle that in a few days," which runs into years.

—Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte was established over 21 years ago, and s the oldest store in the county. They are reliable and have a reputation and you cannot go amiss by purchasing of them.

—The latest fraud in government bills consists in splitting $5 bills and $1 bills and then pasting the split halves of the ones and fives together. When one of these bills is laid down with the five side up, it goes every time, when the trick has not been exposed. Look at both sides of your fives and tens also. We have none.

—If in need of Fall and Winter underwear, don't forget the fact that the Philad. Branch has received a full and elegant line. Call and examine quality and price and you will be convinced that better cannot be done elsewhere.

—The Postoffice Department has issued orders that hereafter circulars having anything printed on them by a rubber stamp will have to be prepaid as first-class matter. The order is on the principle that a stamp is nothing more or less than writing from the fact that it is used as the pen is used, and the legend it produces is as individual as those of a pen.

Br-r-r-r-r!

Mainspring broken? May be worse I can make it run again whatever is wrong, and at as little cost as you should pay for the best work.

G. W. BUSHMAN.
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

A Hard Fight.

The combined forces of the weather during the winter season are exerted to destroy health. Coughs and Colds attack us, which, if neglected, result in Pneumonia and Consumption; these diseases usually result seriously. Send for Pan-Tina, the great Cough and Consumption Cure, and save doctor bills. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Don't Quarrel

With people for groaning when they suffer with Rheumatism or Neuralgia; the pain is simply terrible, no ancient torture was more painful; but people ought to be blamed if having Rheumatism or Neuralgia and won't use Red Flag Oil; it has cured hundreds of sufferers and costs only 25 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

"A Yard of Roses."

One of the popular paintings at the New York Academy of Design was a yard-long panel of Roses. A crowd was always before it. One art critic exclaimed, "Such a bit of nature should belong to all the people, it is too beautiful for one man to hide away."

The Youth's Companion, of Boston, seized the idea, and spent twenty thousand dollars to reproduce the painting. The result has been a triumph of artistic delicacy and color.

The Companion makes an Autumn gift of this copy of the painting to each of its five hundred thousand subscribers. Any others who may subscribe now for the first time, and request it, will receive "The Yard of Roses," without extra charge while the edition lasts.

Besides the gift of this beautiful picture all new subscribers will receive *The Companion* free from the time the subscription is received till January First, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Double Numbers, and for a full year from that date. The price of *The Companion* is $1.75 a year.

Every family should take this brightest and best of illustrated literary papers in addition to its local paper.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Grain Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	93
Rye	70
Corn	40
Oats new	27
Barley	40
Buckwheat	45

Produce at Stores.

Butter	20
Eggs	25
Lard	7
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	6

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guarnteed to give perfect satisfacton, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY J. D. Murray, Druggist.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads and the Hon. Thos. F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 26th day of Oct. 1891, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of November the 23rd day of November 1891, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 26th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, 1891 and the one hundred and fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER
Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration cumtestamento annexo, upon the estate of Emmelia Royer, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. S. HOUSEMAN,
5nov4t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Lydia Bitner, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. W. DASHEM.
Administrator,
5nov6t Centre Hill.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned on or about the 1st of June, 1891, a white heifer about two years old, with black spots, black ears and nose. Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and remove same, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law provides.

4331 ANDREW GREGG.

Wm. Wolf & Son.

This week we desire your attention to our shoe stock.

We are prepared to give you a better shoe for the money this season than ever before.

Our ladies' fine shoe for $1.50 "can't be beat." See it for yourself,

Another one, made from the celebrated Pallah Kid Skins, you will acknowledge to be the softest and best finished shoe you have yet seen at the price. The kid made from this skin cannot be surpassed for toughness and good wearing quality.

Some few of our trade are now wearing Spring Heel shoes, the number is increasing every week. You do not know the comfort in such a shoe until you have worn them. We have a nice line of them at $1.75 $2.00 and $2.25. Try a pair.

GENTLEMEN

if you have never worn a Cork Sole shoe during the winter you are unwise if you do not try them. One pair will be enough to convince you of their merits.

BOYS, YOUTHS, MISSES, CHILDREN.

We can supply you all and not only supply you but please you.

Our window display will give you an idea of our assortment.

Look at it.

Truly Yours,

WM. WOLF & SON.